

FIRST LATIN BOOK

BY THE REV.

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LATE RECT.

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PREFACE.

WHATEVER may be thought of this work as compared with previous editions, the Editor ventures to claim for it the merit of greater simplicity of arrangement. The footnotes, which have been reserved mainly for explanations of technical words, are fewer, and less crowded with matter; the familiar finger-posts exist no longer; the subtle distinction between numerals above the line with a curve and those without a curve has been abandoned; while a glance at the Table of Contents will show that a definite plan has been followed in the order of the Exercises, the object being to keep in view the stem-formation of words.

The principal novelties in the present edition are the following:—References have been made throughout to the "*Public School Latin Primer*," the phraseology of which is generally adopted; the formation of words from the Stem is taught from the first; the constructions of the Cases and of the Verb-Noun are fully treated; the Exercises have been almost entirely re-written, and are longer; anecdotes, fables, etc., have been inserted into the passages for translation.

tion into English ; some fifty test Exercises have been added ; and, lastly, a General Index has been carefully compiled, by which the search for particular rules or constructions will be greatly facilitated.

The Editor gratefully acknowledges his obligations to the Latin Grammars of Allen, Kennedy, Madvig, Roby, and Zumpt, and also to the careful revision of the proof-sheets by the Rev. John Raven, M.A., Head Master of Beccles Grammar School.

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REMARKS ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

1. The mark — placed over a vowel shows that the vowel is *long*.
The mark ~ placed over a vowel shows that the vowel is *short*.
2. A vowel before another vowel in the same word is short.
3. Final E, or ES, forms a *separate syllable*. Thus, mär-ë, *the sea*; mil-ës, *a soldier*. Not like our English words 'mare,' fem. of horse; 'miles,' measures of distance.

The following Table shows the approximate sounds in Latin and English :—

(a) Vowels.

Latin ä like English *a* in *father*.

„	ä	„	„	<i>a</i> in <i>away</i> .
„	ë	„	„	<i>a</i> in <i>game</i> .
„	ë	„	„	<i>e</i> in <i>get</i> .
„	î	„	„	<i>i</i> in <i>machine</i> .
„	î	„	„	<i>i</i> in <i>pity</i> .
„	ö	„	„	<i>o</i> in <i>home</i> .
„	ö	„	„	<i>o</i> in <i>body</i> .
„	ü	„	„	<i>u</i> in <i>rule</i> .
„	ü	„	„	<i>u</i> in <i>sudden</i> .

(β) Diphthongs.

Latin æ like English *ai* in *aisle*.

„	au	„	„	<i>ow</i> in <i>power</i> , or <i>ou</i> in <i>house</i> .
„	œ	„	„	<i>oi</i> in <i>join</i> .

(γ) Consonants.

Latin c		like English c	in <i>cat</i> .
„ ch		„	„ ch in <i>catechism</i> .
„ g ²		„	„ g in <i>get</i> .
„ j		„	„ y in <i>yard</i> .
„ q followed by u	always } by u	„	„ qu in <i>queen</i> .
„ s ²		„	„ s in <i>sit</i> .
„ t		„	„ t in <i>cat</i> , <i>native</i> .

¹ g followed by u (as in *sanguis*) is pronounced like *gw*. So q followed by u (as in *quartus*) is pronounced like *kw*.

² Latin s between two vowels, as *rosa*, is sometimes like the English *s* in *rose*.

HENRY'S

FIRST LATIN BOOK.

[REVISED EDITION BY C. G. GEPP.]

1. The Vocabularies at the head of each *Exercicio* are arranged in *Alphabetical Order*, and are intended to be learnt by heart.
2. English words enclosed in brackets () in an *Exercicio* are to be omitted in the Latin.
3. The Capital Letters *L. P.* stand for the "*Public School Latin Primer*," to which reference is made throughout.
4. Phrases in *Italics* (as, *much good*) should be looked for in the Table of Differences of Idiom, to which the numerals *above the line* refer.
5. Single words in *Italics* are emphatic, or need special notice.

LESSON 1.

Cases in Latin and English.

1. The meaning of a Noun Substantive in Latin varies with its ending: as 'mensA,' *a table*; mensÆ, *of a table*; and so on.
2. The change which a Noun undergoes for the purpose of varying its meaning is called **Flexion** or **Inflexion**. (*L. P.* § 11 (v.)
3. A word so altered is called a *Case* of a Noun. Thus *mensÆ* is called the *genitive case* of 'mensa'; and so on.
4. There are six (so-called) cases in Latin,—the Nominative, the Vocative, the Accusative, the Genitive, the Dative, and the Ablative.

5. The Nominative (which is not strictly a *case*), is the *unaltered form*, and is sometimes called the *Direct Case*. The others, except the Vocative, are called the *Oblique Cases*.

6. The English Language was anciently much more inflected than it is now. In *Modern English* the use of *case-endings*, or *Inflexion*, has been to a great extent replaced by the use of *Prepositions* (derived from *præ-pono*, 'I place before').

In English there are now only *three* cases, the *Nominative*, the *Objective*, and the *Possessive*. In *Nouns* the *Nom.* and *Obj.* cases are alike. In some of the *Pronouns* all three cases are different, *e.g.*:

Nom. and	} <i>Father, John.</i>	Nom. <i>Who.</i>
Obj.		Obj. <i>Whom.</i>
Poss.	<i>Father's, John's.</i>	Poss. <i>Whose.</i>

7. From these observations it will easily be seen that the Latin Language is able, by means of *case-endings*, to express variations of meaning which in English can be expressed only by the aid of *Prepositions*. Thus,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. <i>DīgitUS</i> , a finger.	<i>DīgitI</i> , fingers.
Voc. <i>DīgitE</i> , O finger.	<i>DīgitI</i> , O fingers.
Acc. <i>DigitUM</i> , a finger.	<i>DigitOS</i> , fingers.
Gen. <i>DīgitI</i> , OF a finger.	<i>DigitORUM</i> , OF fingers.
Dat. <i>DīgitO</i> , TO or FOR a finger.	<i>DigitIS</i> , TO or FOR fingers.
Abl. <i>DīgitO</i> , BY or WITH a finger.	<i>DigitIS</i> , BY or WITH fingers.

There is no Article (*a*, *an*, *the*) in Latin. Thus 'dīgitus' may mean either *a* finger, or *the* finger: 'cura' may mean *care*, *a* care, or *the* care.

8. The part of a word which remains when the *Inflexions* are removed is called the *Stem*.* The *Stem* of a *Noun*, therefore, is that part on which the *Flexional changes* (2) are based. (*L. P.* § 11, *a*.)

The *last letter* of the *Stem* is called the *Character*. It is shown in this book by a Capital letter; as, *mensArum*, *lapiDum*.

* Called in some Grammars the '*Crude Form*.'

9. There are five different kinds of Inflection of Substantives in Latin, which are called the *Five Declensions*.

10. The Five Declensions of Substantives are distinguished by the endings of their Genitive cases. Thus,

1st Decl.	2nd Decl.	3rd Decl.	4th Decl.	5th Decl.
Gen. Sing. - <i>a</i>	- <i>i</i> -	- <i>s</i>	- <i>ūs</i>	- <i>ēi</i>
Gen. Pl. - <i>ārum</i>	- <i>ōrum</i>	- <i>um</i> , or - <i>ūm</i> *	- <i>ūm</i>	- <i>ērum</i>

11. All Declensions have the following points in common:—

The Nominative and Vocative are alike; except in Singular Nouns of the second Declension, ending in -*us*.

The Dative and Ablative Plural are alike.

12. There are three Genders—the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

In *Neuter Nouns*, the Nom., Voc., and Acc. are alike; and these cases in the Plural always end in -*a*.

13. Table of the Declensions.

Nouns of 1st Decl. have Nom. ending - <i>a</i>		Gen. Sing.	Gen. Pl.
Nouns of 2nd Decl.	„ „	{ - <i>us</i> - <i>er</i> - <i>um</i>	- <i>i</i>
Nouns of 3rd Decl.	„ „	{ - <i>e</i> , <i>x</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>l</i> , <i>t</i> - <i>s</i> , <i>c</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>r</i> , <i>n</i>	- <i>s</i> .
Nouns of 4th Decl.	„ „	{ - <i>us</i> - <i>u</i>	- <i>ūs</i>
Nouns of 5th Decl.	„ „	- <i>es</i>	- <i>ēi</i>

* The Gen. Pl. of most *Imparisiyllabic* nouns ends in -*um*. *Parisiyllabic* nouns have for the most part Gen. Pl. in -*ium*. For exceptions, see Appendix, V. *Parisiyllabic* nouns are those which have the same number of syllables in the Oblique cases as in the Nominative. *Imparisiyllabic* nouns are those which have more syllables in the Oblique cases than in the Nominative.

LESSON 2.

On Forming the Accusative Case.

14. The following are the *Accusative endings* of the five Declensions in the Singular Number:—

I.

-am

II. IV.

-um

III. V.

-em

15. To form the Accusative Singular in the *first, second, fourth, and fifth* declensions, add the *ending* to the Stem of the Noun, *without the Character* (8).

In the *third* declension, add the ending to the *Stem*; *except in the case of I-nouns*, when the ending must be added to the Stem without the Character.

I-nouns are nouns whose stems end in *i* (L. P. § 20).

16. The Stem is found by throwing away *-rum* from the Genitive Plural in the first, second, and fifth declensions; and by throwing away *-um* from the Genitive Plural in the third and fourth declensions. (L. P. § 11, *d.*)

EXERCISE 1.

(Refer to 10, 12, and 13.)

17. Name the Declension, and write down the Accusative Singular of each word in the Vocabulary.

Vocabulary 1.

<i>Nom.</i>		<i>Gen. Plural.</i>
ædes,	temple,	ædIum.
amnis,	river,	amnIum.
animus,	mind,	animOrum.
aquila,	eagle,	aquilArum.
ars,	art,	artIum.
arundo,	reed,	arundiNum.

Vocabulary 1—continued.

<i>Nom.</i>		<i>Gen. Plural.</i>
astrum,	<i>constellation,</i>	astrOrum.
avis,	<i>bird,</i>	avIum.
dies,	<i>day,</i>	diErum.
ensis,	<i>sword,</i>	ensiIum.
fluctus,	<i>wave,</i>	fluctUum.
fluvius,	<i>river,</i>	fluviOrum.
folium,	<i>leaf,</i>	foliOrum.
gener,	<i>son-in-law,</i>	generOrum.
incus,	<i>anvil,</i>	incūDum.
liber,	<i>book,</i>	librOrum.
miles,	<i>soldier,</i>	miliTum.
res,	<i>thing,</i>	rErum.
rupes,	<i>rock,</i>	rupIum.

LESSON 3.

On the Gender of Substantives.

(Adjectives in *-us*, *-er*.)

18. Every Noun Substantive is Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter (12).

19. The Gender of Substantives is determined (a) by their Form, or (b) by their Meaning. (L. P. § 26.)

20. GENERAL RULES. (For exceptions see Appendix, X.)

- (1) **Masculine.** All names of males, months, mountains, peoples, rivers, and winds.
- (2) **Feminine.** Females, islands, and most names of cities, countries, towns, and trees.
- (3) **Neuter.** All indeclinable nouns, and the Verb-noun Infinitive.

When a noun can be both masculine and feminine, it is called **Common**. Such are names denoting an occupation or quality belonging to either a man or a woman; *e.g.* *parens*, a parent; *conjux*, a husband, or wife.

21. Table of Genders. General Rules.

1st Decl.	{ Fem. (except a few names and designations of men.)
2nd Decl.	{ Masc. -us, -er, Neut. -um.
	{ Masc. -o (when not -do, -go, -io). -er, -or, -os. -es, increasing in the genitive.
3rd Decl.	{ Fem. -do, -go, -io. -as, -aus, -is. -es, not increasing in the genitive. -s, after a consonant. -x.
	{ Neut. -l, a, n, c, e, t, -ar, -ur, -us.
4th Decl.	{ Masc. -us. Neut. -u.
5th Decl.	{ Fem. (Dies is Common in Sing., Masc. in Plur.)

22. Adjectives ending in -us, -er, have a Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Form. In the Masculine and Neuter they follow the *Second Declension*, and in the Feminine they follow the *First*. (L. P. § 32, and Appendix, XI.)

The Masc. ends in -us, or -er, like *dominus*, *puer*, or *magister*.

The Fem. ends in -a, like *mensa*.

The Neut. „ -um, like *bellum*.

23. As Adjectives have Inflexions to mark the differences of gender, number, and case, so every Adjective must be of the same gender, number, and case as the Substantive to which it refers.

The same rule applies to *Participles* and *Pronouns*.

24. Adjectives, etc., so inflected are said to be in *Agreement* with their Substantives.

The Adjective *generally* follows its Substantive.

Obs. When there are several Substantives of the *same* gender, the Adjective takes that gender, and is, of course, put in the Plural number. But when the Substantives are of *different* gender, and *living beings*, the *Masculine* Plural is generally used.

EXERCISE 2.

(Refer to 13, 15, 20, and 21.)

25. Write down the Accusative Singular of the following Substantives and Adjectives *in Agreement*.

Vocabulary 2.

SUBSTANTIVES.	Gen. Plural.	ADJECTIVES.
amnis, <i>river,</i>	amnIum.	rapidus, <i>rapid.</i>
auctor, <i>author,</i>	auctōRum.	clarus, <i>illustrious.</i>
caper, <i>he-goat,</i>	caprOrum.	barbātus, <i>bearded.</i>
classis, <i>fleet,</i>	classIum.	magnus, <i>great.</i>
lilium, <i>lily,</i>	liliOrum.	albus, <i>white.</i>
magister, <i>master,</i>	magistrOrum.	tuus, <i>thy, your.</i>
mare, <i>sea,</i>	marIum.	asper, <i>rough.</i>
mons, <i>mountain,</i>	montIum.	altus, <i>lofty.</i>
nubes, <i>cloud,</i>	nubIum.	densus, <i>thick.</i>
puer, <i>boy,</i>	puerOrum.	carus, <i>dear.</i>
quercus, <i>oak-tree,</i>	quercUum.	durus, <i>hard.</i>
res, <i>thing,</i>	rErum.	ineptus, <i>silly.</i>
rosa, <i>rose,</i>	rosArum.	ruber* (rubr-), <i>red.</i>
urbs, <i>city,</i>	urblum.	pulcer* (pulcr-), <i>beautiful.</i>
ventus, <i>wind,</i>	ventOrum.	secundus, <i>favourable.</i>
via, <i>road,</i>	viArum.	longus, <i>long.</i>
vir, <i>man,</i>	virOrum.	bonus, <i>good.</i>
vox, <i>voice,</i>	voCum.	acūtus, <i>shrill.</i>
vultus, <i>countenance,</i>	vultUum.	lētus, <i>joyful.</i>

* Like *magister* (L. P. § 32, and Appendix, XI).

EXERCISE 3.

(Refer to 7, 13, 20, 21.)

26.

Vocabulary 3.

SUBSTANTIVES.		Gen. Plural.		ADJECTIVES.
avenger,	ultor,	ultōRum.	balmy,	odōrus.
bed,	cubile,	cubilium.	bright,	clarus.
bee,	apis,	aplum.	broad,	latus.
breeze,	aura,	aurArum.	busy,	sedūlus.
chariot,	currus,	currUum.	cruel,	asper.
eye,	ocūlus,	oculOrum.	cunning,	vafer* (vafr-).
father,	pater,	patRum.	deep,	profundus.
fox,	vulpes,	vulpIum.	flowery,	floreus.
hawk,	accipiter,	accipitRum.	good,	bonus.
judge,	judex,	judiCum.	iron,	ferreus.
knife,	culter,	cultrOrum.	just,	justus.
letter,	epistōla,	epistolArum.	long,	longus.
lion,	leo,	leōNum.	piercing,	acūtus.
meadow,	pratum,	pratOrum.	rapid,	rapidus.
plain,	campus,	campOrum.	severe,	sevērus.
root,	radix,	radiCum.	sick,	æger* (ægr-).
sheep,	ovis,	ovIum.	small,	parvus.
spear-point,	cuspis,	cuspiDum.	timid,	timidus.

27. Give the Latin for—a severe avenger; the small bed; the busy bee (*acc.*); a balmy breeze; a rapid chariot (*acc.*); a piercing eye; the good father (*acc.*); a cunning fox; the cruel hawk (*acc.*); a just judge (*acc.*); a long letter; an iron knife (*acc.*); a sick lion (*acc.*); a flowery meadow; the broad plain; a deep root (*acc.*); the timid sheep; an iron spear-point (*acc.*); a bright eye (*acc.*).

LESSON 4.

The Genitive and Dative Singular.

28. The following are the *Genitive* and *Dative* endings of the five declensions in the Singular Number.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Gen. -æ	-i	-is	-ūs	-ēi
Dat. -æ	-o	-i	-ūi	-ēi

* Like *magister* (*L. P.* § 32, and Appendix, XI).

29. To form the Genitive and Dative Singular in the *first, second, fourth, and fifth* declensions, add the *ending* to the *Stem* of the Noun, *without the Character* (8, and 16).

In the *third* declension, add the ending to the *Stem*; *except in the case of I-nouns*, when the ending must be added to the *Stem* without the *Character* (16).

30. In turning Latin into English, or English into Latin, we must remember that the *Latin Genitive* is commonly represented either by the preposition *of*, or by the possessive inflexion *s* with an apostrophe before it (thus *'s*).*

E.g., We say in English, either "My *father's* house," or "The house *of* my father."

31. The dependent Genitive *usually* stands first; *e.g.*, *Urbis* porta, the gate *of-the-city*.

An Adjective qualifying a Substantive with dependent Genitive stands first, the Genitive next, the Substantive last. Thus, *Vera animi magnitudo*, *true—of-mind—greatness*, *i.e.* true greatness of mind.

32. The English preposition *to*, which is the sign of the Dative, must not be confounded with *to* when it implies *motion to*. This latter must be translated by the Latin prepositions *ad*, or *in*, with the Accusative, and sometimes by the Accusative alone. *E.g.*, I gave the book *to* the boy (dative). I am going *to* the city (*ad* with acc.). I came *to* *Rome* (acc. alone).

* Other signs of the Genitive will be noticed hereafter.

EXERCISE 4.

(Refer to 7, 13, 21, and 24.)

33.

Vocabulary 4.

		<i>Gen. Pl.</i>
<i>course,</i>	<i>cursus,</i>	cursUum.
<i>daughter,</i>	<i>filia,</i>	filiaRum.
<i>farmer,</i>	<i>agricōla,</i>	agricolArum.
<i>fault,</i>	<i>vitium,</i>	vitiOrum.
<i>friend,</i>	<i>amicus,</i>	amicOrum.
<i>girl,</i>	<i>puella,</i>	puellArum.
<i>grief, pain,</i>	<i>dolor,</i>	dolōRum.
<i>law,</i>	<i>lex,</i>	leGum.
<i>leaf,</i>	<i>folium,</i>	foliOrum.
<i>love,</i>	<i>amor,</i>	amōRum.
<i>mother,</i>	<i>mater,</i>	matRum.
<i>my,</i>	<i>meus, a, um.</i>	
<i>nest,</i>	<i>nidus,</i>	nidOrum.
<i>net,</i>	<i>rete,</i>	retium.
<i>our,</i>	<i>noster, nostra, nostrum.</i>	
<i>river,</i>	<i>flumen,</i>	flumiNum.
<i>sick,</i>	<i>æger, ægra, ægrum.</i>	
<i>sister,</i>	<i>soror,</i>	sorōRum.
<i>slave,</i>	<i>servus,</i>	servOrum.
<i>son,</i>	<i>filius,</i>	filiOrum.
<i>thy, your,*</i>	<i>tuus, tua, tuum.</i>	
<i>tooth,</i>	<i>dens,</i>	dentium.
<i>wife,</i>	<i>conjux,</i>	conjūGum.
<i>wisdom,</i>	<i>sapientia,</i>	<i>Gen. Sing.</i> sapientiæ.
<i>your,</i>	<i>vester, vestra, vestrum.</i>	

[*Order: Adj.—Gen.—Subst.*]

34. The gate (*acc.*) of the city. To the sick slave's son. The eagle's nest (*acc.*). For the good girl. Wisdom's law (*acc.*). My father's mother (*acc.*). For the farmer's wife. For a fault. To the cunning fox. Of a net. Our sister's love. A lion's tooth (*acc.*). For a dear wife. The leaf of a lily. To a bearded he-goat. To our friend. Of great grief. The river's course. To the gate of the city (32). Of a dear head. Of our battle-array.

* *Tuus* is used when one person is addressed; *vester* when more than one is addressed.

Exercise 4—continued.

Amici mei filio. Filiae tuæ. Magno conjugis dolori.
 Rapido fluminis cursui. Rei ineptæ. Diei claro. Judici
 justo. Quercus duræ. Currus rapidi. Servi vestri.
 Urbi nostræ. Ad urbem nostram. Aegræ judicis filiæ.

LESSON 5.

The Ablative Singular.

35. The following are the *Ablative endings* of the five declensions in the Singular Number.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
-ā	-ō	-č(-i)	-ū	-ē

Nouns which make Acc. in *-im*, and neuter nouns ending in *e, al, ar*, have Ablative in *-i*. For list of nouns and exceptions, see Appendix, IV.

The Ablative is formed in each declension by adding the *endings* according to the rule given in 15, 16, and 29.

36. The *most common* signs of the Latin Ablative case are *by, with, from*. There are, however, many other signs, *e.g., at, in, for, of, than, upon*, which will be noticed hereafter.

37. The following Prepositions, governing the Ablative, are used with Substantives which signify *persons* or *living beings*; viz., *a* (or *ab* before a vowel), meaning *by*; *cum*, meaning *with* (=together with); and *a (ab)*, *c* (or *ex* before a vowel), meaning *from* (Appendix, XXIII, B).

‘*By*’ is the proper sign of the Ablative of the *Agent** or ‘*doer*,’ whether a *person* or a *living being*. The *Agent* is never put in the Ablative *without* the Prep. *a* or *ab*.

‘*With*’ is the proper sign of the Ablative of the *Instrument*, or ‘*thing by means of which*’ anything is done. The Ablative of the *Instrument* is put *without* a Preposition.

* Derived from *ago*, ‘I do.’

EXERCISE 5.

38.

Vocabulary 5.

		<i>Gen. Pl.</i>
<i>brother,</i>	frater,	fratRum.
<i>exile,</i>	exsul,	exsūLum.
<i>labour,</i>	labor,	labōRum.
<i>leaf,</i>	frons,	frondIum.
<i>man,</i>	homo,	homīNum.
<i>peacock,</i>	pavo,	pavōNum.
<i>proud,</i>	superbus, a, um.	
<i>sad,</i>	mæstus, a, um.	

39. With my brother. By a sad exile. With great labour. With a leaf. With a proud man. By a peacock. From a dear friend. To a deep river. With a tooth. By the rapid river. By your master. With a lion. Out of the meadow. With a thick cloud. By a favourable wind. By a cunning fox.

Ab auctore claro. Ex urbe pulcra. Cum viro bono. Voce acuta. Vultu læto. Re ineptā. Dolōre acuto. A judice justo. Ab accipitre. A leone. Cum milite. Carmīne. Arundīne. Ense acuto. Agmīne denso.

LESSON 6.

The Plural Number.

(Adjectives in *-is.*)

40. Plural endings of the five declensions:—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Nom.	-æ	-i (ă, neut.)	-ēs (-a, -ia, neut.)	-ūs	-ēs
Acc.	-ās	-ōs (-ă, neut.)	-ēs (-a, -ia, neut.)	-ūs	-ēs
Dat. and	{ -īs	-īs	-ībus	{ -ībus*	-ēbus
Abl.					

* The following have mostly Dat., Abl. Plur. in *-ubus*, viz., words of two syllables ending in *-cus*, as *quercus*, with *artus* (pl.), *partus*, *portus*, *tribus*, and *veru*. (See Appendix, VI. Obs. 2).

41. These cases of the Plural are found by the rule given in 15, 16.

For the endings of the *Genitive* Plural see 10, and note.

42. Adjectives in *-is* are declined like I-nouns in the third declension.

1. The Masculine and Feminine ending in *-is*, the Neuter in *-ē*, are like *ignis*, *mare*, and are similarly declined.

2. The ablative singular *always* ends in *-ī*.

Thus,

Singular.			Plural.		
	M. F.	N.		M. F.	N.
Nom. {	tristis,	triste.	Nom. {		
Voc. {			Voc. {	tristes.	tristia.
Acc.	tristem,	triste.	Acc. {		
Gen.	tristis.		Gen. {		
Dat. {			Dat. {		
Abl. {	tristi.		Abl. {		

EXERCISE 6.

43.

Vocabulary 6.

Gen. Pl.

ancient,	antiquus, a, um.	
army,	exercitus,	exercituum.
burden,	onus,	onērum.
garden,	hortus,	hortorum.
heavy,	gravis, e.	
mild,	mitis, e.	
slender,	gracilis, e.	

(See *Vocabularies 2, 3, 4.*)

44. (a) Decline in the Singular and Plural: a slender boy; a heavy burden; my garden; our army; a long road; a bright constellation; a rough sea; a sharp tooth.

(b) Decline in the Plural only: a small bed; a just judge; a deep root; a foolish thing; a sick lion; a hard oak; a mild father.

Exercise 6—continued.

Cum patris tui filio. Flumina rapida. Fluminibus rapidis. Ex urbe nostra. Vultuum lætorum. Viris bonis. Classes magnas. A montibus altis. Ovium timidarum. Cuspide ferrea. Magistro miti. Magistris mitibus. A magistris mitibus. Puellarum gracilium. Cum exercitibus vestris. E nube densa. Vulnēra gravia. Judicis justi vultus. Sideribus claris. Vulnērum.

LESSON 7.

On Forming Three Tenses in First Conjugation.*

(A-verbs.)

45. The Latin Finite† Verb has six *Tenses*.‡ Each tense has two *Numbers* (singular and plural); and three *Persons* (first, second, and third) in each Number.

46. The Persons of the Latin Verb are distinguished by their *endings*. In English this distinction is limited to the Singular Number. Thus,

Sing. I go.		Plur. We
Thou go-est.		You } go.
He go-es, or go-eth.		They }

In Latin *all* the Persons have *different* endings; and the ending, in each instance, shows the Number and Person meant.

* From Latin *conjugatio*, a grouping together; properly denoting a number of Verbs belonging to the same class. It is now used to denote *Inflexion*; and we talk of *conjugating* a verb, but of *declining* a substantive.

† i.e. limited by tense, mood, and person (Lat. *finis*, 'a limit').

‡ From Lat. *tempus*, 'time.' Tenses are those forms or inflexions of the verb which express time.

47. The *Subject* is the person or thing spoken about. The Subject of a *Finite Verb* stands in the *Nominative* (L. P. § 87, 93). Thus, *puer*, the boy, *amat*, loves.

Here it is said of the boy that he loves: therefore *puer* is the *Subject* of the verb *amat*.

Obs. That which is said about the Subject is called the *Predicate*.

48. When no Nominative is expressed, one of the Personal Pronouns (*I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *you*, *they*) must be taken as the Subject.

These Pronouns are generally left out in Latin, because they are *implied* in the *endings*. When they are used, it is for the sake of emphasis.

49. There are only *two Inflected* tenses in English.* The rest are formed by means of Auxiliary verbs (*does*, *did*, *shall*,† *will*, *have*, etc.).

In Latin these varieties of meaning are expressed in the endings of the several tenses. Thus, *amā-bo*, I *shall* love; *amā-bam*, I *was* loving, etc.

50. FIRST CONJUGATION.—Verbs whose *Present Stem* (8) ends in A.

Thus, *amA-re*, to love. Present Stem, *amA-*

From the Present Stem are formed the *Present*, *Imperfect*, and *Future-Simple*.

* Namely, the Present and the Past; as, *I love*, *I loved*.

† 'Shall,' in the 1st person, simply *foretells*; in the 2nd and 3rd persons, it *commands*. 'Will,' in the 1st person, *declares* the speaker's *intention*; in the other persons, it *foretells*.

51. The *endings* of the Present, Imperfect, and Future-Simple in the 1st and 2nd Conjugations are as follows:—

	1	2	3		1	2	3
Present Tense, Sing.	-o	-s	-t.	Plur.	-mus	-tis	-nt.
Imperfect , ,	-bam	-bas	-bat.	, ,	-bāmus	-bātis	-bant.
Fut.-Simple , ,	-bo	-bis	-bit.	, ,	-bīmus	-bītis	-bunt.

These endings must be added to the Present Stem in each case to form the tense required.

Thus,

	Present Tense.	Imperfect Tense.
Sing. 1.	am-o,* <i>I love, or am loving.</i>	amA-bam, <i>I was loving.</i>
2.	amA-s, <i>thou† lovest, or art loving.</i>	amA-bas, <i>thou wast loving.</i>
3.	amA-t, <i>(he) loves, or is loving.</i>	amA-bat, <i>(he) was loving.</i>
Plur. 1.	amA-mus, <i>we love, or are loving.</i>	amA-bāmus, <i>we were loving.</i>
2.	amA-tis, <i>you† love, or are loving.</i>	amA-bātis, <i>you were loving.</i>
3.	amA-nt, <i>(they) love, or are loving.</i>	amA-bant, <i>(they) were loving.</i>

Similarly, amA-bo, *I shall or will love.*

EXERCISE 7.

52.

Vocabulary 7.

ask,	rogo,	rogA-re.
call,	voco,	vocA-re.
plough,	aro,	arA-re.
sing,	canto,	cantA-re.

When the 3rd Person is expressed by a Noun the Personal Pronouns (*he, she, it, they*) are omitted in English. Thus *puer amat*, 'the boy loves;' not, 'the boy *he* loves' (48).

* Am-o is contracted from amA-o = amo.

† The Plural form 'you' is now generally adopted, even when a single person is addressed. 'Thou' and 'ye' are used only in prayers or in poetry.

Exercise 7—continued.

53. We ask. You were calling. We will sing. He is ploughing. Thou wast asking. They are singing. He will ask. You will call. I was ploughing. They will ask.

Soror mea cantabat. Cantabo. Rogabis. Servus arabat. Miles cantat. Milites vocabunt. Sorores tuæ cantant. Cantatis. Rogabatis. Vocamus. Rogabimus. Sororis meæ filius cantabit.

LESSON 8.

Accusative with Transitive Verb.

(Order of words.)

54. Transitive* Verbs take an Accusative of the Object.†

The *Object* is that which is exposed to and affected by action.

55. A transitive verb is one which has no *complete* meaning of its own, but needs the name of a *person* or *thing* to which the action of the Verb is directed or communicated. Thus, *I strike*—the horse. *You love*—your father. *He reads*—the letter.

Verbs which have a complete meaning of their own, and therefore require no Object, are called *Intransitive* (not-passing-over) or *Neuter* Verbs. Thus, *sto*, I stand, *curro*, I run. Such verbs express a *state* or an *action*; but the *action* is not communicated (*passed over*) to another person or thing.

56. The word which stands for the person or thing to which the action of the Verb is directed is called the *Object of the Verb*; and the *sense* is *incomplete without it*. Thus, *strike*, *love*, *reads*, have no complete meaning without a noun to express *what* is struck or read, and *who* is loved.

* From Lat. *transco*, 'I pass over'; because the action described by the verb *passes on* to the Object.

† From Lat. *objicio*, 'I expose to,' or 'throw in the way of.'

57. In English, owing to the want of inflexions, we are obliged to arrange words in their *grammatical order* ;—i.e. Nom. Verb. Acc. Thus, ‘A friend loves his friend.’ In Latin, however, we can easily distinguish the mutual relations of words by means of their inflexions; and the order, *for the most part*, is Nom. Acc. Verb. Thus,

(a) *Amīcus amīcum amat,*
A friend (his) friend loves.

(b) *Imperātor milītem bonum laudābat,*
The general the soldier good was-praising.

In (b) the Adj. follows the Subst. by 24.

58. Remember that the position of words in Latin is one thing, the grammatical order, or construction, is another.

Do not be misled by the expression “the accusative *after* the verb,” etc. The accusative *may* stand, and generally does stand, *before* the Verb in Latin; but *in construing* we must take the Verb first, because the Acc. is dependent on the Verb, or (as it is often said) is *governed by* the Verb.

Obs. *As a rule*, the principal Verb stands *last* in the sentence.

EXERCISE 8.

(Refer to 7, 15, 23, 24.)

Order: Nom. (adj.)—Acc. (adj.)—Verb.

59. Vocabulary 8.

<i>adorn,</i>	<i>orno,</i>	<i>ornA-re.</i>
<i>afford,</i>	<i>præsto,</i>	<i>præstA-re.</i>
<i>angry,</i>	<i>irātus, a, um.</i>	
<i>avoid,</i>	<i>vito,</i>	<i>vitA-re.</i>
<i>build,</i>	<i>ædifico,</i>	<i>ædificA-re.</i>
<i>carry,</i>	<i>porto,</i>	<i>portA-re.</i>
<i>free,</i>	<i>libero,</i>	<i>liberA-re.</i>
<i>hot,</i>	<i>calidus, a, um.</i>	
<i>ivy,</i>	<i>hēdēra,</i>	<i>Gen. Pl. hederArum.</i>

Vocabulary 8—continued.

<i>Julia,</i>	a female name, 1st Decl.	
<i>pleasant,</i>	gratus, a, um.	
<i>poet,</i>	pōēta,	<i>Gen. Pl.</i> poetArum.
<i>praise,</i>	laudo,	laudA-re.
<i>prepare,</i>	paro,	parA-re.
<i>shade,</i>	umbra,	umbrArum.
<i>story,</i>	fābūla,	fabulArum.
<i>stream,</i>	rivus,	rivOrum.
<i>swallow,</i>	hirundo,	hirundiNum.
<i>sweet-scented,</i>	odōrus, a, um.	
<i>tell,</i>	narro,	narrA-re.
<i>wall,</i>	murus,	murOrum.
<i>water (subst.),</i>	aqua,	aquaRum.
<i>water (verb),</i>	irrīgo,	irrigA-re.

In translating from English into Latin both the Singular and the Plural forms of the Verb should be given in Latin whenever the Pronoun 'you' occurs, unless the sense shows that one number only is admissible (51, note).

60. The mild master will free the good slave. You were praising the little girl. The girl will avoid the rough road. The boy was avoiding the cunning fox. The mother praises the good daughter. A slave is preparing hot water. Ivy adorns the ancient temple. The swallow was preparing (its) little nest. We shall build a wall. The girls were adorning (their) heads.

Vulpes vafra agricolam iratum vitabit. Rivus campum latum irrigat. Puella rosam odoram portabat. Quercus umbram gratam præstat. Julia cantat. Cantabit. Puella hortum vitat. Cantabatis. Agricolam vocabitis. Poeta fabulam narrabat. Poetam laudabunt. Ædificabitis.

LESSON 9.

On Forming Three Tenses in Second Conjugation.

(E-verbs.)

61. SECOND CONJUGATION.—Verbs whose Present Stem (8) ends in E.

Thus, *monĒ-re*, to advise. Present Stem, *monĒ-*.

From the Present Stem are formed the *Present*, *Imperfect*, and *Future-Simple*.

62. Hence, to form the Present, the Imperfect, and the Future-Simple, we must add the several endings (as given in 51) to the Present Stem. Thus, *monE-o*, *monE-bam*, *monE-bo*.

e is long before a Consonant, short before a Vowel. Thus, *monēbam*, *monēo*.

EXERCISE 9.

(Refer to 30, 31, 57, 58.)

63.

Vocabulary 9.

<i>beak,</i>	<i>rostrum,</i>	<i>Gen. Pl.</i> <i>rostrOrum.</i>
<i>chain,</i>	<i>catēna,</i>	„ <i>catenArum.</i>
<i>fear,</i>	<i>timeo,</i>	<i>timE-re.</i>
<i>frighten,</i>	<i>terreo,</i>	<i>terrE-re.</i>
<i>idle,</i>	<i>ignāvus, a, um.</i>	
<i>queen,</i>	<i>regina,</i>	<i>reginArum.</i>
<i>see,</i>	<i>video,</i>	„ <i>vidE-re.</i>
<i>sit,</i>	<i>sdeo,</i>	<i>sedE-re.</i>
<i>teach,</i>	<i>doceo,</i>	<i>docE-re.</i>

64. Idle slaves fear (their) masters. A shadow will frighten the timid girl. We were sitting. You will see the queen. The queen's slave was frightening the idle

Exercise 9—continued.

boys. We will teach the farmer's daughter. The heavy weight of the iron chain frightens the idle slave.

Agricolæ filium docebas. Puella timida servi umbram timebat. Julia sedebat. Sorores nostræ sedent. Hirundo parva accipitris rostrum timebit. Reginæ milites agricolarum servos terrebant. Servi ignavi catenas ferreas timebunt.

LESSON 10.

On Forming Three Tenses in Third Conjugation.

(Consonant and U-verbs.)

65. THIRD CONJUGATION.—Verbs whose Present Stem (8) ends in (a) a Consonant, or (b) in the semi-vowel U.

Thus (a) *reG-ēre*, to rule. Present Stem, *reG-*.

(b) *acU-ēre*, to sharpen. Present Stem, *acU-*.

From the Present Stem are formed the *Present*, *Imperfect*, and *Future-Simple*.

66. The endings of the Present, Imperfect, and Future-Simple are as follows:—

	1	2	3		1	2	3	
Present Tense, Sing.	-o	-is	-it	Plur.	-imus	-itis	-unt	
Imperfect	„	-ēbam	-ēbas	-ēbat	„	-ēbāmus	-ēbātis	-ēbant
Fut.-Simple	„	-am	-es	-et	„	-ēmus	-ētis	-ent

These endings must be added to the Present Stem in each case to form the tense required. Thus, *reG-o*, *reG-ēbam*, *reG-am*.

Obs. Some Verbs of the 3rd Conjugation ending in -io are conjugated *partly* like *audio* (4th Conj.). (See Appendix, XXI. *L. P.* § 63.)

EXERCISE 10.

67.

Vocabulary 10.

<i>banish,</i>	<i>pello,</i>	<i>pellL-ēre.</i>
<i>care,</i>	<i>cura,</i>	<i>curArum.</i>
<i>garland,</i>	<i>corōna,</i>	<i>coronArum.</i>
<i>play,</i>	<i>ludo,</i>	<i>luD-ēre.</i>
<i>put on,</i>	<i>induo,</i>	<i>indU-ēre.</i>
<i>shut,</i>	<i>claudio,</i>	<i>clauD-ēre.</i>
<i>sleep,</i>	<i>somnus,</i>	<i>somnOrum.</i>
<i>tumble down,</i>	<i>ruo,</i>	<i>rU-ēre.</i>
<i>write,</i>	<i>scribo,</i>	<i>scriB-ēre.</i>

68. Sleep banishes the farmer's cares. Care will banish sleep. The queen's soldiers will shut the gate of the city. The farmer's idle sons are playing. You will put on a garland. The ancient temple was tumbling down. I was sharpening a knife. They were writing.

Ludebatis. Coronas floreas induent. Epistolas longas scribebam. Agricolæ filia epistolam longam scribet. Ludam. Curæ mæs somnum pellunt. Servus catenam ferream induebat. Murus antiquus ruit. Scribes. Lude-tis. Scribitis. Miles cuspidem acuet. Scribetis.

LESSON 11.

On Forming Three Tenses in Fourth Conjugation.

(I-verbs.)

69. FOURTH CONJUGATION.—Verbs whose Present Stem (8) ends in I.

Thus, *audI-re*, to hear. Present Stem, *audI-*.

From the Present Stem are formed the *Present*, *Imper-fect*, and *Future-Simple*.

70. The endings of the Present, Imperfect, and Future Simple, are as follows:—

	1	2	3		1	2	3
Present Tense, Sing.	-o	-s	-t	Plur.	-mus	-tis	-unt
Imperfect, „ „ „	-ēbam	-ēbas	-ēbat	„ „ „	-ēbāmus	-ēbātis	-ēbānt
Fut.-Simple „ „ „	-am	-es	-et	„ „ „	-ēmus	-ētis	-ēnt

These endings must be added to the Present Stem in each case to form the Tense required. Thus *audi-o*, *audi-ebam*, *audi-am*.

i is long before a Consonant, short before a Vowel. Thus, *audīmus*, *audīebam*.

EXERCISE 11.

71. *Vocabulary 11.*

come,	venio,	venī-re.
cup,	pocūlum,	Gen. Pl. poculOrum.
drain,	haurio,	hauri-re.
feel,	sentio,	sentī-re.
guard,	custodio,	custodī-re.
harbour,	portus,	portūum.
ship,	navis,	navīum.
sleep,	dormio,	dormī-re.

72. I will come. The idle boys were feeling pain. Thou art sleeping. You will sleep. Large ships were coming. The queen's soldiers are guarding the harbour. I hear the slave's voice. You will hear an illustrious poet.

Agricolæ servus poculum hauriebat. *Navis veniet.*
Puer ignavus dormit. *Puellæ timidæ dolores acutos*
sentient. *Dormitis.* *Venietis.* *Judicis irati vocem*
audiebatis. *Oves timidæ leonis dentes sentient.*

LESSON 12.

Supplementary to the foregoing Exercises.

(Use of Negative. Prepositions in common use ; *do, does, did*; omission of *man, thing*.)

73. We have already seen (49) that the *tense endings* in Latin express the varieties of meaning which in English are expressed by means of *auxiliary verbs* (*does, did, shall, will*, etc.).

Of these, *do, does, did*, are now used only in Negative and Interrogative forms, or for the sake of emphasis. Thus : I *do* not love. He *does* not hear. *Did* you hear ? You *do* amaze me.

The auxiliary verb must always stand before the *not*. Thus, '*does not*', '*will not*', '*can not*'.

74. The Imperfect Tense is used to express

- (1) Action going on in time past; as, *amabam*, *I was loving* (at such and such a time), or, *I did love*. Sometimes, *I loved*.
- (2) Action customary or repeated; as, *ridebat*, *he used to laugh*, or *he went on laughing*.
- (3) Action begun or intended, but not complete; as, *dormiebant*, *they began to sleep*, or, *they were for sleeping*.

75. In English all *things* are *Neuter*: but in Latin the names of things are some *masculine*, some *feminine*, some *neuter*.

The Substantive is often omitted in Latin when *men*, *women*,* or *things* are meant. If *men* are meant, the Adjective will of course be *masculine*; if *women* are meant, the Adjective will be *feminine*; if *things*, the Adjective will be *neuter*. Thus:

boni, good *men*, *persons*, or *people*; 'the good.'

bonæ, good *women*.

bona, good *things*.

The same rule applies to Particles and Pronouns. Adjectives, etc., so used are said to be used *Substantively*.

76. The *form* of the Adjective often leaves it doubtful whether *man* or *thing* is meant. Thus, *boni* might mean 'of a good *man*', or 'of a good *thing*:' *multorum*, 'of many *men*', or 'of many *things*'.

In such cases '*thing*' should be translated by a case of '*res*' (fem.), and this *res* must *never* be omitted. Thus, '*good things*' is generally '*bona*'; it might be '*res bona*', but it can *never* be '*bonæ*' *alone*.

77. *Prepositions* are used to define the relations of words to each other more precisely than could be effected by means of case-endings.

The following are among the most common:—

With Accusative.

- ad, of motion *to*.
- ante, *before*.
- in, of motion *into*.
- per, of motion *through*.
- post, *after*.
- sub, † of motion *under*.

With Ablative.

- a, ab, of motion *from*.
- cum, *with* (together with).
- e, ex, of motion *out of*.
- in, of rest *in*.
- sine, *without*.
- sub, of rest *under*.

* The omission of the substantive is less common in the case of women.

† *Sub*, with Acc. often denotes *nearness*; as, *sub noctem*, *at nightfall*, *towards night*.

EXERCISE 12.

78.

Vocabulary 12.

<i>abuse,</i>	<i>vitupero,</i>	<i>vituperA-re.</i>
<i>and,</i>	<i>et ; -que, enclitic.*</i>	
<i>baffle,</i>	<i>elūdo,</i>	<i>eluD-ěre.</i>
<i>branching,</i>	<i>ramōsus, a, um.</i>	
<i>dog,</i>	<i>canis,</i>	<i>Gen. Pl. caNum.</i>
<i>entangle,</i>	<i>impedio,</i>	<i>impedI-re.</i>
<i>excessive,</i>	<i>nimius, a, um.</i>	
<i>fleet (adj.),</i>	<i>lēvis, e.</i>	
<i>fly,</i>	<i>fugio,†</i>	<i>fuG-ěre.</i>
<i>frightened,</i>	<i>terrītus, a, um.</i>	
<i>his own,</i>	<i>suus, a, um.</i>	
<i>leg,</i>	<i>crus,</i>	<i>cruRum.</i>
<i>not,</i>	<i>non.</i>	
<i>slenderness,</i>	<i>tenuitas,</i>	<i>(tenuitaT-).</i>
<i>stag,</i>	<i>cervus,</i>	<i>cervOrum.</i>
<i>stand,</i>	<i>sto,</i>	<i>stA-re.</i>
<i>tear,</i>	<i>lacero,</i>	<i>lacerA-re.</i>
<i>then,</i>	<i>tum.</i>	
<i>there,</i>	<i>ibi.</i>	
<i>while, whilst,</i>	<i>dum.</i>	

79. The slaves used to come out of the city. The fleet will not come into the harbour. The queen's soldiers were standing before the iron gates of the city. The slaves will sleep after (their)‡ great labour. The sad exiles did not sing in the city. You were not playing. I shall not put on the garland. After sleep come cares. They will not play without your brother. I used to come out of the city through the garden. He did not praise the poet's story. The farmer does not plough without great labour. He used to come under the shade of the ancient oak. He will come to the city. He will sit with (his) sisters under the ancient oak. They began to write a letter. I am not sleeping. I did not call. I do not feel sharp pain. The good praise good (things). I will come before night.

* *i.e.* throwing back its accent on the preceding word, as *domi-nus-que*.

† See 66. *L. P.* § 63.

‡ Possessive Pronouns are seldom expressed, unless their omission would cause ambiguity.

Exercise 12—continued.

Cervus ad* rivum stabat, et in aquâ effigiem suam videbat. Ibi cornua ramôsa laudat et nimiam crurum tenuitatem vituperat. Mox hominum canum-que vocibus territus per campum fugit, et cursu lœvi canes elûdit. Tum silva cornua impedit. Ibi canes cervum dentibus lacerant.

LESSON 13.

The Passive Voice.

(A-verbs and E-verbs.)

80. Verbs have two Voices, the *Active* (from *ago*, 'I do') and the *Passive*† (from *patior*, 'I suffer').

The Active denotes that the *Subject* (47) *is* or *does* something; as, *frîgeo*, *I am cold*; *curro*, *I run*; *amo puerum*, *I love the boy*.

The Passive denotes that the *Subject* *has something done to it*; as, *amor*, *I am loved*, or, *I am being loved*.

81. Transitive Verbs only are conjugated fully in the Passive Voice.

82. FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS.—Verbs whose Present Stem ends in A or E (50, 61).

The endings of the Present, Imperfect, and Future-Simple Indicative Passive, are as follows:—

Singular.			Plural.		
1	2	3.	1	2	3
Present Tense, -or	-ris(ë)	-tur	-mür	-mînî	-ntur
Imperfect ,,	-bar	-bâris(ë)	-bâmür	-bâmînî	-bantur
Fut.-Simple ,,	-bor	-bëris(ë)	-bëmür	-bëmînî	-buntur

These endings must be added to the Present Stem in each case to form the Tense required. Thus,

* Translate *by*, or *near*.

† The word 'Passive' simply means *bearing the effect of the action described by the Verb*. *Suffering*, in the sense of *enduring pain*, is not necessarily implied.

am-or, *I am loved*; monē-bor, *I shall be advised* (51, note; 62).

Obs. The (ě) after the 2nd Pers. Sing. means that the ending is -ris or -rē. Thus, *amābāris* or *amābāre*. But -rē for -ris is rare in the *Present Indicative*,* except in the case of *Deponents* (156).

83. The Present Indicative Passive must be rendered in English according to the sense. Thus, *amor*, *I am being loved*, or *I am loved*.

Similarly, the Imperfect, *amābar*, may be rendered, *I was being loved*, or occasionally, *I was loved* (74).

The Future-Simple takes the sign 'shall' or 'will,' as in the Active Voice. Thus, *amābor*, *I shall be loved*; *monēbitur*, *he will be advised* (49).

84. Either the Active or the Passive Voice of a Transitive Verb may be used to describe one and the same action. Thus, we may say either '*I praise the boy*,' or '*The boy is praised by me*'.

85. In changing an Active into a Passive Sentence remember three things—

1. The *Object* (acc.) of the Active Verb becomes the *Subject* (nom.) of the Passive Verb.
2. The *Subject* of the Active Verb (if a *person* or *living being*) is put in the *Ablative* with the *Preposition a* or *ab* (37).

EXAMPLE.—*Magister laudat puerum* (*the master praises the boy*), becomes, *Puer a magistro laudatur* (*the boy is praised by the master*).

3. But if the *Subject* of the Active Verb is a *thing without life*, the *Ablative* of the *Instrument*, *without a Preposition*, must be used (37). Thus, *Pax paritur bello*, *Peace is produced by war*.

* Because of its resemblance to the Infinitive Active and the Imperative Passive.

EXERCISE 13.

(Refer to 37, 47, 83, 85.)

86.

Vocabulary 13.

<i>cavalry,</i>	<i>equitātus,</i>	<i>(equitatU-).</i>
<i>enemy,</i>	<i>hostis,</i>	<i>hostiūm.</i>
<i>finger,</i>	<i>dīgītus,</i>	<i>digitOrum.</i>
<i>horse,</i>	<i>equus,</i>	<i>equOrum.</i>
<i>needle,</i>	<i>acus,</i>	<i>acUum.</i>
<i>put-to-flight,</i>	<i>fūgo,</i>	<i>fugA-re.</i>
<i>restrain,</i>	<i>cohībeo,</i>	<i>cohibĒ-re.</i>
<i>spur,</i>	<i>calcar,</i>	<i>calcārIum.</i>
<i>urge,</i>	<i>urgeo,</i>	<i>urgĒ-re.</i>
<i>weapon,</i>	<i>tēlum,</i>	<i>telOrum.</i>
<i>weight,</i>	<i>pondus,</i>	<i>pondēRum.</i>
<i>wound (verb),</i>	<i>vulnēro,</i>	<i>vulnērA-re.</i>

87. I am being praised. He was being frightened. You are feared. We shall be praised. You will be seen. We are praised. You were being wounded. The girls will be frightened. Slaves, you shall be freed. Boys, you are being called. Hot water is being prepared. Heavy burdens were being carried. Temples are being built. Heavy weights will be carried. The cavalry will not be put to flight. I shall be wounded with weapons. Horses are urged with spurs. Dogs are restrained with chains. Masters are feared by boys. The enemy (*pl.*) will be put to flight by our cavalry.

[Turn the following sentences into the Passive Construction, 84, 85.]

Horses carry burdens. All animals fear the lion's voice. The hawk was frightening the swallow. The masters will not free the slaves. Ivy used to adorn the ancient wall. The dogs are tearing the stag. The poet will tell a story. The enemy (*pl.*) will put our cavalry to-flight.

Amici ab amicis amantur. Vocabamini. Laudabere. Vitabimini. Vocabare. Amamini. A regina videbamur. Pueri ignavi a magistro non laudabuntur. Muri a servis ædificabantur. Puellæ digitus acu vulnerabitur. Puella digitum acu vulnerabit. Pueri leonis voce terrebuntur.

Exercise 13—continued.

Milites, ab imperatore vocaminī. Frater meus hostium telis vulnerabatur. Milites nostri ab hostium equitatu fugabantur.

[Turn into the Passive Construction.]

Boni bona laudant. Servus mensam portabat. Milites equos calcaribus urgebant. Deus malos non amat. Agricola canem catena cohíbebit. Accipitris rostrum hirundinem lacerat. Fratris mei filius vulpem vafram videbat. Puer puellæ digitum acu vulnerat.

LESSON 14.

The Passive Voice—continued.

(Consonant and U-verbs. I-verbs.)

88. THIRD CONJUGATION.—Verbs whose Present Stem ends in a Consonant, or the semi-vowel U (65).

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—Verbs whose Present Stem ends in I (69).

The endings of the Present, Imperfect, and Future-Simple Indicative Passive, are as follows:—

	Singular.			Plural.		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
3 Conj. Present,	-or	-ēris(ē)	-ītur	-īmur	-īmīnī	-ūntur
4 Conj. , ,	-or	-ris(ē)	-tur	-mur	-mīnī	-ūntur
3 & 4 } Imperfect,	-ēbar	-ēbāris(ē)	-ēbātur	-ēbāmur	-ēbāmīnī	-ēbāntur
Conj. } Fut.-Sim.	-ar	-ēris(ē)	-ēlur	-ēmur	-ēmīnī	-ēntur

These endings must be added to the Present Stem in each case to form the Tense required. Thus, reg-or, acu-or; audi-ēbar (70, 82, Obs.).

For the Passive of Verbs of the 3rd Conjugation in -io, see Appendix, XXI.

EXERCISE 14.

(Refer to 84, 85.)

89.

Vocabulary 14.

bend,	flecto,	flecT-ēre.
camp,	castrā (n. pl.), <i>Gen. Pl.</i>	castrOrum.
dig,	fōdio,	fōD-ēre.
flower,	flos,	flōRum.
lead,	duco,	dūC-ēre.
legion,	legio,	legioNum.
open,	aperio,	aperī-re.
punish,	punio,	punī-re
receive,	accipio,	acciP-ēre.
scatter,	spargo,	sparG-ēre.
sprinkle,		
surround,	cingo,	cinG-ēre.
take,	capiο,	caP-ēre.
trench,	fossa,	fossArum.

90. I am being led. You were being punished. A long letter will be written. You will be banished. They will be led. Flowers were being scattered by boys. The gate is being opened. Reeds are bent with the wind. The idle boys will be punished. The gates of the city are being guarded by our legions. The girl's head was being surrounded with a garland.

[Turn into the Passive Construction.]

The girls will scatter roses. The soldiers are surrounding the camp with a trench. The enemy (*pl.*) will baffle our legions. The slaves were digging a trench. The master was punishing the idle boys. The soldier was guarding the gate of the city. The farmers are draining (their) cups.

Ducimur. Urbs a militibus nostris capietur. Epistolæ a pueris scribebantur. Enses acuuntur. Exsules ab imperatore ex urbe pellentur. Castra fossa cingentur. Regina in urbem ducebatur. Epistola accipiebatur. Puniemur. Puniebare. Eludebamini. Pelli-
mini.

Exercise 14—continued.

[Turn into the Passive Construction.]

Ventus arundinem flectebat. Servus portam aperiet.
 Legiones nostræ fossam fodient. Corona caput puellæ cingit.
 Agricola cultrum acuit. Puer epistolam accipiet.
 Imperator milites ducebat. Soror mea dolorem acutum sentiet.

LESSON 15.

On forming the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future-Perfect Indicative Active.

(Adjectives in *-x*, *-ns*, *-rs*.)

91. The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future-Perfect* Active, are formed from the *Perfect Stem* (*L. P.* § 47).

The following Table shows the Perfect Stem of the Model Verbs, *amo*, *moneo*, *rego*, *acuo*, *audio* :—

1st Conj.	A-Verbs,	am-o	Perfect Stem, amā-
2nd Conj.	E-Verbs,	mone-o	mon-
3rd Conj.	Cons.-Verbs, U-Verbs,	reg-o acu-o	rex (=regs). acU-
4th Conj.	I-Verbs,	audi-o	audiV

All Perfects are not formed alike. Exceptions will be found, *L. P.* § 81, pp. 66-72.

92. The Endings of the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future-Perfect Indicative Active, in all four Conjugations, are as follows :—

	Singular.			Plural.		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Perfect,	-i	-isti	-it	-imus	-istis	-ērunt or ērē
Pluperfect,	-ēram	-ēras	-ērat	-ērāmus	-ērātis	-ērant
Fut.-Perf.,	-ēro	-ēris	-ērit	-ērīmus	-ērītis	-ērint

* The Future-Perfect is *not* a tense of the Subjunctive, as stated in some Grammars.

These endings must be added to the Perfect Stem in each case to form the tense required. Thus, *amāV-i*, *I have loved*; *monU-ěram*, *I had advised*; *audiV-ěro*, *I shall have heard*.

93. The Latin Language has no separate form for the *Present-Perfect* (Perfect-Definite) and the *Simple Perfect*, or *Aorist** (Past Indefinite). Thus, *amāvi* may mean either 'I have loved,' or 'I loved,' according to the sense (94).

'Have' (*hast, has*) is the sign of the *Present-Perfect*. Some English Verbs, however, form their Perfect with 'am,' and their Pluperfect with 'was.' Thus, 'I am come' = I have come. 'I was come' = I had come. So, He is fallen. They are fled (155).

94. The Present-Perfect, or Perfect-Definite, implies that the action is complete at the time of speaking (*i.e.* the *present time*), and that the effects of the action continue.

The Simple-Perfect, or Aorist, denotes a single or momentary action in time past, without reference to any other action. It is the Tense of *narratives*. Thus we say—

Pres.-Perf. { *I have (now) written a letter.*
 { *I have seen my brother (to-day).*

But—

Simple-Perf., { *I wrote two letters (yesterday).*

or Aorist { *I saw my brother (six years ago).*

The Pluperfect denotes action complete in time past. Thus, *amaveram*, *I had loved*.

Obs. The *Aorist* must be carefully distinguished from the *Imperfect*, which implies *contemporaneous* action, *i.e.* that something else was going on at the time referred to. Our English idiom is frequently misleading. Thus, *I often met him when I was in town* (*i.e.* used to meet him) (74).

* *i.e. Indefinite.* Derived from the Greek *ἀ-ὄριστος* (*a-oristos*), *without boundaries, indefinite.*

95. Adjectives ending in *-x* (as *audax*), and in *-ns, -rs* (as *ingens, iners*), follow I-nouns of the Third Declension (*L. P. § 33*).

The Neuter Accusative Singular is the same as the Nominative.

The Ablative Singular ends in *-i*; *less commonly in -ě*.

The Neuter Nom. Voc. Acc. Plural end in *-ia*; Gen. in *-ium*.

The same rules apply to *Participles* ending in *-ans, -ens*; as, *amans, monens*, etc.

Obs. With Participles the Ablative Singular in *-ě* is more common in prose. The Ablative Absolute *always* ends in *-ě* (Appendix, XI, B, 3).

EXERCISE 15.

96.

Vocabulary 15.

[In this Exercise, and those following, the *Stems only* will be given, with the characters in Capital letters where necessary.]

<i>absent,</i>	<i>absens,</i>	<i>absent-</i>
<i>deceitful,</i>	<i>fallax,</i>	<i>fallāc-</i>
<i>forward</i> (adj.),	<i>pētūlans,</i>	<i>petulant-</i>
<i>fresh,</i>	<i>rēcens,</i>	<i>recent-</i>
<i>happy,</i>	<i>fēlix,</i>	<i>fēlīc-</i>
<i>inactive,</i>	<i>īners,</i>	<i>inert-</i>
<i>innocent,</i>	<i>insons,</i>	<i>insont-</i>
<i>mad,</i>	<i>dēmens,</i>	<i>dement-</i>
<i>skilful,</i>	<i>sollers,</i>	<i>sollert-</i>
<i>swift,</i>	<i>vēlox,</i>	<i>vēlōc-</i>
<i>talkative,</i>	<i>lōquax,</i>	<i>lōquāc-</i>
<i>to-day,</i>	<i>hōdīē.</i>	
<i>wise,</i>	<i>sapiens,</i>	<i>sapient-</i>
<i>yesterday</i> (adv.),	<i>hērī.</i>	

97. You will have heard the skilful poet's story. The swift dogs had torn the stag. The stag was being torn by the swift dogs. The soldiers were banishing the good (75) and wise from the city (77). The slaves will have prepared hot water. Hot water will be prepared by the slaves. I have called the absent boys. The judge had not praised the talkative poet. I avoided the mad poets.

Exercise 15—continued.

The master has punished the idle boys. My brother will have avoided the forward girls. The soldiers of the enemy (*pl.*) will have *put* our soldiers *to-flight*. The inactive (75) have avoided labour. Labours will be avoided by the inactive. The swift horse had carried a heavy weight. A heavy weight was being carried by the swift horse. You will have slept. The legions will have guarded the gates of the city. The wise masters freed (their) slaves yesterday. They will have sung. I have wounded (my) finger with a knife. We had avoided the wives of the talkative. I have taught deceitful boys. You had not warned the innocent. We have sharpened the knives to-day. You have led legions. They have guarded the city. I love the smell of fresh flowers.

[When there is nothing to show whether the Aorist or the Present-Perfect is the tense meant, both translations should be given.]

Soror mea rosas recentes ex horto portaverat. Inson-
tium sorores ad reginam sapientem veniebant. Puerorum
fallacium amicos non laudavero. Exsulem mæstum hodie
terruistis. Puella coronam non induerit. Telum fratrem
meum vulneravit. Frater tuus telo vulnerabatur. Fabula
longa a servo loquaci narrabitur. Urbis porta a servis
fallacibus aperitur. Canem catēna cohibuisti. Vulpem
vafram terrueratis. Vox leonis animalia terruerit. Im-
perator milites in castra duxerat. Amicorum absentium
epistolas amamus. Amici absentes ab amicis laudantur.
Epistolam longam ab amico absenti hodie accipiemus.
Dominus iratus a servo inertis vitatur. Judex, ab insontibus
amaris. A pueris petulantibus non laudabere. Puerorum
felicium sorores in horto ludebant. Culter ferreus ab
agricola acuitur. Flores aquā spargebantur. Hostium
equitatus ab imperatore sollerti eludetur.

LESSON 16.

The Comparative and Superlative of
Adjectives.

(Acer. Unus.)

98. Besides having Inflections to denote differences of Gender, etc. (23), most Adjectives have also inflections to denote differences or *degrees* of Quality.

These *Degrees* are three in number, and are called the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

99. The Positive is the simple form; as, *durus*, *hard*. The Comparative denotes a *higher* degree of the quality, when *two* persons or things are compared; as, *durior*, *harder*, or *more hard*.* The Superlative denotes the *highest* degree, when more than two persons or things are compared; as, *durissimus*, *hardest*, or *most hard*.†

100. The Comparative is usually formed by adding *-or* to the first case of the Positive which ends in *-i*. Thus, *durus*; Gen. Sing., *duri*. Comparative, *durior*; neut. *durius*.

The Superlative is usually formed by adding *-ssimus* to the first case of the Positive which ends in *-i*. Thus, *durus*; Gen. Sing., *duri*. Superlative, *durissimus*, *a, um*.

[A more accurate method is to add *-or* (masc. and fem.) to the Stem without the character, for the Comparative; and *-issimus*, *a, um*, for the Superlative. Thus, from Stem *dur-*, Comparative, *dur-or*; Superlative, *dur-ssimus*.]

* Sometimes, 'rather hard,' or 'too hard,' when 'too' is not emphatic.

† Sometimes, 'very hard.'

101. Adjectives ending in *-er* form the Superlative by adding *-r̄imus*, *a*, *um*, to the Positive. Thus, *tener*, *tender*; *tenerior*, *tener-r̄imus*; *acer*, *keen*; *acrior*, *acer-r̄imus*.

102. *Fac̄ilis*, *easy*, with five other Adjectives ending in *-lis*,* forms the Superlative in *-l̄imus*. Thus, *facil-l̄imus*.

[For Irregular Comparison see *L. P.*, § 36.]

103. Comparatives ending in *-or* (neut. *-us*) are declined like Consonant Nouns of the Third Declension; as, *amor*, *corpus* (*L. P.* § 21).

Obs. The *penult* (last syllable but one) of Comparatives is always *long* in the Oblique cases. Thus, *meliōris*.

104. 'Acer,' *keen*, and twelve other Adjectives, are declined like *tristis* (42), except that they have Masc. in *-er*; Fem. in *-ris*; Neut. in *-r̄e*. Thus, *acer*, *acris*, *acrc* (Appendix XI, B, 4). But 'cēler,' *swift*, keeps ē throughout; thus, *cēler*, *cēleris*, *cēlērē* (*L. P.* § 33, C).

105. *Unus*, *a*, *um*, *one*, forms the Genitive Singular in *-iūs* (all genders), and the Dative in *-i* (all genders).

In all other cases it follows the 1st and 2nd Declensions.

Decline like *unus*, *ālius*, † *nullus*,
Also *sōlus*, *tōlūs*, *ullus*.

Obs. *Alter*, *neuter*, and *āter*, with its compounds, have Gen. Sing. in *-iūs*, and Dat. in *-i* (Appendix, XI, A).

* *Dificilis*, *dissimilis*, *grācilis*, *hūmīlis*, *sīmilis*.

† *Alius* makes Neuter Nom. Acc. *allud*; and Gen. Sing. *alius* (all genders), for *ali-iūs*.

EXERCISE 16.

(Refer to 73, 74.)

106.

Vocabulary 16.

<i>alert,</i>	ăläcer, cris, crě,	ăläcr-
<i>alone,</i>	sôlus, a, um, <i>Gen.</i> solius.	
<i>any,</i>	ullus, a, um, „ ullius.	
<i>black,</i>	nîger, a, um,	nigr-
<i>bury,</i>	sěpělio, sepeliv-	sepelī-re.
<i>difficult,</i>	difficilis, ē.	
<i>easy,</i>	fâcilis, ē.	
<i>have,</i>	hâbeo, habû-	habĒre.
<i>lowly,</i>	hûmîlis, ē.	
<i>no, none,</i>	nullus, a, um, <i>Gen.</i> nullius.	
<i>short,</i>	brëvis, ē.	
<i>show,</i>	monstro, monstrâv-	monstrĀre.
<i>swift,</i>	celer, ris, rë.	
<i>tree,</i>	arbor,	arbōR-
<i>whole,</i>	tôtus,* a, um, <i>Gen.</i> totius.	

107. The talkative poet will have told the whole story. The queen will see (her) soldiers alert and joyful. The easiest road will be shown by the lowly slave. The slave will show the shortest road. We were sitting under a very lofty tree. The swiftest stag has very slender legs. You will not have carried a heavier chain. He used-to have a blacker slave. No daughter has had a milder father. Whilst you are asking the way, I shall have come into the city. Ivy was adorning the walls of the whole city. No farmers will have keener dogs. Reeds afford no shade. The lion fears the voice of no animal. The voice of no animal is feared by the lion. We have not buried a more illustrious man. You shall have the heaviest burden. They had not seen a loftier tree. The care of many things (76) will banish sleep. Sleep will be banished by the care of many things. They had avoided the roughest road. All (men) praised my brother's most beautiful daughter. I have heard a more talkative man.

* *Totus* generally precedes the Substantive with which it is in agreement (24, 211).

Exercise 16—continued.

Sapientes somnum nimium vitabunt. Sedūlos laudamus. Oves nigerrimae non laudantur. Puer gracillimus cum regina ante portam stabat. Rivi prata irrigant. Prata rivorum aquis irrigantur. Ædem celeberrimam in urbe aedificavistis. Agricolæ unius oves non vituperavero. Milites acerrimi totius urbis portas custodiverint. Hostes fossam altam fôderant. Milites nostri fossâ altiore castra cinxerunt. Puellæ timidissimæ dolores acutissimos sentiunt. Ad hortum pulchriorem veniemus. Boni bonos non vituperabunt. Boni a bonis non vituperabuntur. Urbem salubriorem non videbitis. Iratorum vocem timueritis. Audaces vulnera nulla timent. Vulnera nulla ab audacibus timentur. Viam difficillimam vitavimus. Pavonis superbissimi vocem non laudo. Puerorum inertissimorum vitia punimus. Servos alacriores non vidisti. Arbōrum altissimarum umbram amamus.

LESSON 17.

The Infinitive.

108. The Verb Infinite* consists of two parts:—

- (a) The *Infinitive* (improperly called a *Mood*), which is a *Neuter Noun Substantive*, with the *Gerunds*† and *Supines*‡ for its cases (20 (3)).
- (b) The *Participles*,|| which are Verbal Adjectives. (L. P. § 45.)

The Infinitive expresses action or condition *generally*, without any limitation of Person or Number.

* *i.e. not limited by Number and Person* (45, note).

† From *gero*, 'I perform,' or 'carry on.'

‡ From the *Adj. supinus*, 'bent backward.' The name is meaningless.

|| From *part*, 'a part,' and *capiro*, 'I take.' Participles *take part* of the properties of *Verbs*, and *part* of the properties of *Adjectives*, in that they govern cases, and have inflexions for case and gender.

109. The Verb-Noun Infinitive resembles the Finite Verb in having Tenses, and in governing the same case as the Verb to which it belongs.

110. The Verb-Noun Infinitive has two tense-forms proper.

(1) The Present and Imperfect Infinitive *Active* are formed in 1st, 2nd, and 4th Conjugations by adding *-rē* to the Present Stem. Thus, *amā-rē*, *monē-rē*, *audī-rē*. In the 3rd Conjugation *-rē* must be added to the Present Stem. Thus, *reg-ērē*, *acu-ērē*.

(2) The Perfect and Pluperfect Active are formed by adding *-isse* to the Perfect Stem. Thus, *amāv-isse*, *rex-isse*.

Obs. The Future Infinitive Active, and the Perfect and Future in the Passive, are *Compound* Tenses, and will be noticed hereafter (150).

111. For the Present and Imperfect Infinitive *Passive* the ending *-ri* must be added to the Present Stem, in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Conjugations; and *-i* in the 3rd Conjugation. Thus, *amā-ri*, *to be loved*; *reg-i*, *to be ruled*, etc.

112. The Verb-Noun Infinitive may be thus declined:—

Nom.	<i>āmārē</i> ,	<i>loving, love, or to love.</i>
Acc.	{ (A) <i>āmārē</i> , (B) <i>amandum</i> , (C) <i>amātum</i> ,	<i>loving, or love.</i>
Gen.	<i>amandi</i> ,	<i>of loving, or of love.</i>
Dat.	<i>amando</i> ,	<i>for loving, or for love.</i>
Abl.	(a) <i>amando</i> , (β) <i>amātu</i> ,	<i>by, with, or from loving; or by, with, or from love.</i> <i>in respect of loving, or in respect of love.</i>

- (A) Acc. after Verbs* expressing *beginning, custom, desire, duty, power, wish, etc.* Also after Verbs of *perceiving, declaring, thinking, knowing, etc.*
- (B) Acc. after Prepositions (*ad, inter, ob*).
- (C) Acc. after Verbs of *Motion*.
- (a) Abl. of *Instrument, Cause, or Manner*; and also after Prepositions (*a, ab, de, ex, in*).†
- (β) Abl. of *Respect*, with certain Adjectives.

Obs. The Perfect (and Pluperfect) Form, *amavisse*, *to have loved*, may also stand as Nom. or as Acc. (A). But the tense-forms of the Infinitive are not used as Genitive, Dative, or Ablative cases.

113. The Verb-Noun *ămărē* may be variously translated, 'loving,' 'love,' 'to love,' or 'to be loving.' It really means 'the act of loving;' and so differs from 'amor,' the *feeling or passion of love*, and 'amans,' the *person loving*, i.e., 'one who loves,' = 'the lover.'

[The Preposition 'to,' though a very common sign of the English Infinitive, is not a part of the Infinitive, nor is it by any means always used. Thus, we say 'Bid me *despair*,' 'I can *run*,' 'I could *write*,' 'I dare *go*.' Here the Verbs in Italics are in the Infinitive: consequently, the Verb that follows such words as *bid*, *can*, *could*, *dare*, etc. must be in the Infinitive in Latin.]

* *Very rarely* after Prepositions.

† Rarely with *pro*; never with *sine*.

EXERCISE 17.

114.

Vocabulary 17.

cover,	tego,	tex-	teg-ĕre.
err,	erro,	errāv-	errā-re.
everything,	omnia (n. pl. omnis, all).		
falschood,	mendācium,		mendaciō-
know,	scio,	sciv-	sci-re.
learn,	disco,	dīdīc-	disc-ĕre.
sin,	pecco,	peccāv-	peccā-re.
suppose,	puto,	putāv-	putā-re.

[Endings of the Infinitive. 1st Conj. 2nd Conj. 3rd Conj. 4th Conj.

Pres. and Imperf. āre ēre ĕre īre (Act.)

" " " āri ēri ī i īri (Pass.)

Perf. and Pluperf. isse isse isse isse isse (Act.)]

115. To praise. To have praised. To be praised. To have feared. To be frightened. To shut. To guard the gate. To have led an army. To be restrained. To have covered faults with falsehood. Sinning (113). To have known everything. To be supposed. To be shut. ~ To have learnt.

Fugĕre. Fugisse. Digitum acu vulneravisse. Servum liberare. Onera portare. Bonos sapientesque ex urbe pellĕre. Scribi. Hauriri. Fugāre. Spargi floribus. Vidiisse. Accipi. Discēre omnia. Fugavisse.

Decline like āmārē (112) the Infinitive of āro, pāro, orno, ædifico.

LESSON 18.

The Infinitive—continued. Sum. Possum. Volo.

(The Prolative Infinitive.)

116. The Verb-Noun Infinitive may be,

- (1) The Nominative, or *Subject* (47) of another Verb.
- (2) The Accusative, or *Object* (54) after another Verb.

(3) It may *carry on* and *complete* the meaning and construction of another Verb. When thus used it is called *Prolative** (L. P. § 140, 4, and N. S. vii. p. 140).

The *Prolative Infinitive* is used with such Verbs as *begin*, *continue*, *cease*, *wish*, *am able*, *am thought*, *am said*, *seem*, etc. etc.

EXAMPLES. (1) *Ludere est jucundum*, *Playing, play, or to play, is pleasant*; or, *It is pleasant to play.*†

(2) *Amo ludere*, *I love playing, or to play.*

(3) *Possum currere*, *I can run.* *Putor errare*, *I am supposed to err, or to be erring.*

117. The Auxiliary Verb 'sum,' *I am*, and the Verbs 'possum,' *I am able*, or *I can*, 'volo,' *I wish*, or *am willing*, form their Present Indicative as follows:—

Sing.	1	2	3	Plur.	1	2	3
sum	ſum	ſeſ	ſt	ſumus	ſtis	ſunt	
possum	pōtēſ	pōtēſt		poſſūmūſ	pōtēſtis	poſſūnt	
volo	vīſ	vult		vōlūmūſ	vultis	vōlūnt	

The Verb 'sum' takes the same case after it as before it. The Adjective which follows *sum* must agree with the Substantive to which it refers. Thus, 'puer est bonus, *the boy is good* (23).

[For the remaining tenses, see Appendix, XVIII, XX, and L. P. § 50, 80.]

* From *pro-ferre*, 'to carry forward,' 'extend.' The *Prolative Infinitive* is also joined to Participles, and sometimes, by the poets, to Adjectives.

† The Pronoun 'it' is only a sort of peg on which to hang what follows. It stands as the representative of the coming sentence.

EXERCISE 18.

(Refer to 23, 108, 113, 116.)

118.

Vocabulary 18.

<i>am able,</i> {	<i>possum,</i>	<i>pōtū-</i>	<i>posse.</i>
<i>can,</i>			
<i>cannot,</i>	<i>non possum.</i>		
<i>disgraceful,</i>	<i>turpis, e.</i>		
<i>learned,</i>	<i>doctus, a, um.</i>		
<i>natural-to-man,</i>	<i>hūmānus, a, um.</i>		
<i>never,</i>	<i>nunquam.</i>		
<i>often,</i>	<i>sēpe.</i>		
<i>safety,</i>	<i>sālus,</i>	<i>salūt-</i>	
<i>say,</i>	<i>dīco,</i>	<i>dīc-</i>	<i>ēre.</i>
<i>seek,</i>	<i>pēto,</i>	<i>petīv-</i>	<i>pēt-ēre.</i>
<i>well (adv.),</i>	<i>bēnč.</i>		
<i>wish,</i>	<i>vōlo,</i>	<i>vōlū-</i>	<i>velle.</i>

[Remember to leave out the 'it' in such sentences as 'It is pleasant to play.' See note, p. 43.]

119. Sinning is disgraceful. I love to hear the poet's stories. *It* is natural-to-man to err. *It* is not easy to sing well.* The boy wishes to be learned. I cannot praise idle boys. The citizens are preparing to seek safety by flight. They love sleeping. The farmer's daughters used to learn singing. The slaves are busy. My brother's son is very slender. Loving is natural-to-man. To write a letter well is difficult. It will be very easy to frighten timid girls. It is pleasant to have loved. The oak is very hard. All falsehoods are most disgraceful. The general is said to have led the army. We wish to know everything. We cannot carry burdens. Lions cannot be restrained with chains. They were wishing to avoid the rough road. You will have been able to see the queen. You wish to put on a crown. Julia is said to be loved by (her) friends. The boy will be said to have covered his fault with a falsehood. The farmers were supposed to be ploughing.

* 'Bene cantare.' Adverbs generally stand immediately before the word which they qualify.

Exercise 18—continued.

Omnia bene discere non possumus. In horto sedisse jucundum fuerit. Turpe est pugnare. Fugere est turpis- simum. Pueri saepe sunt petulantiores (99, note). Bene arare²² est difficillimum. Pueri, magistrum eludere non poteritis. Dicitur ignavos nunquam laudavisse. Epistolam scribere non poteram. Ignavi esse non volūmus. Vis castra videre. Doctus fuisse dicetur. Docti esse dicebantur. Pater meus sub arbore sedere amabat. Servus portam claudere non potuerit. Non omnes milites sunt fortes. Sæpe canes saltare docentur. Non omnes homines amare possumus. Lycurgus leges ab Apolline didicisse putabatur. Demosthēnis pater cultros vendidisse creditur. Ex equo pugnare Thessāli invenērunt.

Cornix sitiens urnam reperit. Sed urna erat profunda, nec aqua a cornīce contingi poterat. Tum lapillos ex arenā legit, et in urnam dejicit. Sic aqua levatur, et cornix bibere potest.

Ranæ regem a Jove petivisse dicuntur. Jupīter trabem ingentem in lacum dejēcit. Ranæ primum refugērunt; deinde in trabe sedērunt, alium-que regem petiverunt. Tum Jupīter hydrum misit. At hydrus plurimas statim devoravit.

LESSON 19.

The Infinitive—continued. Gerunds.

(Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns.)

120. The Gerunds (108) are cases of a *Ncuter Verb-Noun* of the 2nd Declension. They answer to the English Verbals in *-ing*; as, *loving, seeing, hearing*; i.e. *the act of loving, etc. etc.* (113).

121. The Gerunds are formed from the Present Stem by adding the following endings:—

	Acc.	Gen.	Dat. Abl.
A-verbs and E-verbs, 1st and 2nd Conj. . . .	-ndum	-ndi	-ndo
Cons. and U-verbs; I-verbs 3rd and 4th Conj. . . .	-endum	-endi	-endo

Thus, *ama-ndum, mone-ndi, reg-endo, audi-endo*.

122. (1) The Accusative Gerund is used after Prepositions, chiefly, *ad, inter, ob* (Appendix, XXIII, A).

(2) The Genitive Gerund is used with many Substantives and Adjectives, especially those which signify *desire, knowledge, recollection, skill*, or their *opposites* (L. P. § 132, I).

(3) The Dative Gerund is less frequent. It is used with Verbs and phrases expressing *purpose*, and with Adjectives expressing *fitness*, and the like.

(4) The Ablative Gerund is an Ablative of *Instrument, Cause, or Manner*, and is also used after certain Prepositions which govern an Abl. case, chiefly, *a, ab, de, ex, in*: rarely with *pro*; with *sine*, never (Appendix, XXIII, B; L. P. § 111-113).

EXAMPLES. (1) *Inter ludendum, whilst or during playing; ad discendum, for learning; or, to learn (after Adjectives expressing fitness, inclination, etc., and Verbs of Motion).*

(2) *Amor discendi, the love of learning.*

(3) *Dat operam discendo, he pays attention to learning; utilis bibendo, good for drinking.**

(4) *Docendo discimus, we learn by teaching; in judicando severus, stern in judging.*

Obs. The Acc. and Gen. are often found with a qualifying Adverb; as, *ad bene vivendum, for living well; beate vivendi, of living happily.*

123. Gerunds govern the same cases as the Verbs from which they come. Thus, *studium obtemperandi legibus (dat.), the desire of obeying the laws.*

Transitive Gerunds, however, seldom take an Accusative of the Object, unless the Object is a Pronoun or a Neuter Adjective. Thus, *studium aliquid agendi, plura habendi, the desire of doing something, of having more.*

124. Demonstrative Pronouns† are *Adjectival*, and follow the rule given for Adjectives (23).

They are also often used *Substantively* (75), i.e. without the Substantives being expressed with which they agree. Thus, *hi, these men; hæc, these things, etc.*

125. The Preposition 'cum' is written after the Ablative of Personal Pronouns, and forms one word with them.‡ Thus, *mēcum, vobiscum, etc.; not cum me, cum vobis, etc.*

[For the Inflection of the Personal Pronouns, *ego, I; tu, thou, or you*, see Appendix, XVI, and *L. P. § 38.*]

* But *utilis, aptus, idoneus*, etc., are more commonly found with Prep. *ad* and the *Accusative*.

† Derived from Prep. *pro*, 'instead of,' and *nomen*, 'a noun;' because they are used as substitutes for Nouns. Demonstrative Pronouns (from *demonstro*, 'I point out') point to some defined object; Personal Pronouns denote the *speaker* or the *person spoken to*.

‡ The same rule applies to the Relative Pronoun *qui*. Thus, *quocum, quacum, quibuscum, not cum quo*, etc. (165).

EXERCISE 19.

126.

Vocabulary 19.

<i>act,</i>	ăgo,	ĕg-	ag-ĕre.
<i>born,</i>	nătus, a, um.		
<i>desirous,</i>	căpădus, a, um (with Gen.).		
<i>draw out,</i>	ĕlăcio,	ĕlicu-	ĕlic-ĕre.
<i>drink,</i>	băbo,	băb-	bib-ĕre.
<i>good (i.e. serviceable),</i>	utălis, e.		
<i>ignorant,</i>	ignărūs, a, um.		
<i>live,</i>	văvo,	vix-	viv-ĕre.
<i>opinion,</i>	opinio,		opiniōn-
<i>pleasure,</i>	voluptas,		voluptăt-
<i>pupil,</i>	discipălus,		discipulō-
<i>question,</i>	interrăgo,	interrogăv-	interrogă-re.
<i>skilled, skilful in,</i>	peritus, a, um (with Gen.).		
<i>tired,</i>	fessus, a, um.		
<i>understand,</i>	intellîgo,	intellex,	intellîg-ĕre.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (Appendix, XVI; L. P. § 38).

(A) *Unemphatic.*

is, ea, id, } 'that' (used of persons or things already
Gen. ējus } mentioned).

(B) *Emphatic.*

(1) hic, hæc, hoc, } 'this' (near me).
Gen. hujus .

(2) iste, ista, istud, } 'that' (near you); 'that of yours.'
Gen. istiūs .

(3) ille, illa, illud, } 'that' (near him); 'yonder.'
Gen. illiūs .

Is, ea, id, are often used, as *Weak Demonstratives*, for the English Pronouns, *he, she, it*, etc. *Ille*, on the contrary, is always a strong and emphatic Pronoun. Thus, *ille, that person yonder, 'he;'* *illi, 'they,'* etc. (75).

[Pronouns in Italics (as *we*) are emphatic, and are to be translated (48).]

127. *We* blame *this** boy's love of playing. This boy's love of playing is blamed by *us*. The water of

* Be careful to make the Demonstrative agree with the right substantive.

Exercise 19—continued.

yonder river is good for drinking. Sōcrates used to draw out the opinions of his pupils by questioning. The opinions of (his) pupils used to be drawn out by Socrates by questioning. We are born for understanding and acting (122, 1). Soldiers often shout *while drinking*.¹ We shall avoid the enemy by flying: you are preparing to defend the city. That slave of yours is tired with standing. That* boy's father had a blacker slave. This farmer's son is very ignorant of ploughing. That road is very rough; we will avoid it. I wish to show (to) you a very short road; we will walk through yonder meadow. We are very desirous of coming *with you* to your city. Those boys of yours were coming through the city *at nightfall*. Yonder soldier was guarding this gate. His† shadow frightened them. *While flying*¹ they began to call you. I cannot love the poet; I shall be able to praise his book. We are desirous of many things (76). We are desirous of learning many things (123). We were wishing to seek safety by flying. Safety was being sought by us.

Voluptatem ex discendo sentimus. Pueri legendo, audiendo, interrogando discunt. Horum poetarum filiae cupidissimae sunt discendi; inter ludendum magistrum saepe interrogant. Tu librum de bene beate-que vivendo scribebas. Liber de bene beate-que vivendo a te scribatur. Illi exsules mestissimi sunt: filii eorum ludendi sunt cupidiores; ego eos monebo (99). Non vivere bonum est, sed bene vivere. Puellae, multa interrogandi⁵ cupidæ estis. Illi Socratem et discipulos ejus vituperaverint. Socrates et discipuli ejus ab illis vituperabuntur. Reginæ nostræ milites peritissimi sunt pugnandi. Facile est hæc bona vituperare; bene vivere est difficillimum. Milites ad pugnandum nati sunt. Filia nostra cupidissima fuit vobiscum ludendi; caput ejus coronâ floreâ ornavi-

* Be careful to make the Demonstrative agree with the right substantive.

† i.e. 'of him' (30). The English Possessive cases, *his, her, its, their*, have often to be translated by the *Genitives* of 'is,' or 'ille,' *ejus, eorum; illius, illorum*, etc. Compare 173.

Exercise 19—continued.

mus. Hæc facilia sunt: illud erit difficultius. Matrem tuam amamus; ea nobiscum saepe ludit. Sine nobis venire non poteritis. Tecum cantare volui. Filii mei sub hac arbore mecum sedere amabant. Hujus arboris umbra a filiis meis amabatur. Alitur vitium vivit-que tegendo.

LESSON 20.

The Gerundive. Gerundive Attraction.

(*Dative of the Agent.*)

128. The *Gerundive* (often called ‘*the Participle in -dus*’) is a Verbal Adjective, declined like *bonus*.

Like the Gerund, it is formed from the Present Stem. Thus, *ama-ndus*, *ama-nda*, *ama-ndum* (121).

129. The Gerundive is used to express *duty*, *meetness*, or *necessity*; what *must* or *should be done*, what *is to be* or *ought to be done*. It must be carefully distinguished from the Present Infinitive Passive (111).

130. The Gerundive is variously constructed as follows:—

(1) Its *Neuter Nominative* forms an Impersonal Verb with *est*.

This construction is limited to

- (a) Intransitive Verbs.
- (b) Transitive Verbs *used Intransitively*.*
- (c) Verbs which govern *Gen.* *Dat.* or *Abl.*

(2) It is used as an Adjective *in agreement* with its Substantive; because the Neuter Nominative of a *Transitive* Gerund is not found *Impersonally* governing an Accusative.†

* *i.e.* without an Acc. of the Object *expressed*. An Object may be implied, though it need not always be expressed. Thus, *aliquid ēdis*, *you eat something* (Trans.); but, *ēdendum est*, *one must eat* (Intrans.).

† Except in old writers.

(3) It is used in *Attraction*,* instead of Oblique Cases of the Transitive Gerund (5). That is to say, the Substantive, instead of being in the *Accusative*, is drawn into the case in which the *Gerund* would have stood, if used; while the *Gerundive* is made to agree with the Substantive in Gender and Number.

EXAMPLES.

(1) *Pugnandum est, one must fight; (b) bibendum est, one must drink; (c) miserendum est paupērum (gen.), one must pity the poor; obtemperandum est legibus (dat.), one must obey the laws; utendum est ætate (abl.), one must use one's time.*

(2) *Virtus est colenda, virtue is* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(meet) to be} \\ \text{ought to be} \\ \text{should be} \end{array} \right\}$ *cultivated,*
or, we $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{must} \\ \text{should} \end{array} \right\}$ *cultivate virtue.*

[*Not, colendum est virtutem.*]

(3) *Consilium epistolæ scribendæ, the intention of writing a letter.*

[Here the *Gerund* (if used) would be in the Genitive. But, instead of using the *Gerund* with the Acc. (*scribendi epistolam*), we put *epistolæ* in the Genitive by *Attraction*, and then make the *Gerundive* agree with it.]

131. The Gerundive Attraction is to be preferred to the use of the Gerund with the Accusative; except in the case of *Neuter Pronouns* and *Adjectives*, when a difficulty might arise in distinguishing the Gender, (76, 123); e.g. '*illius audiendi*' might be either 'of hearing that person,' or 'of hearing that thing.'

* From the Prep. *ad*, 'to,' and *traho*, 'I draw.'

132. The Gerundive is *always* to be used with *Prepositions* governing the Accusative or Ablative (134).

133. The *Agent*, or *Person by whom* a thing is to be done, is usually put in the *Dative* with the Gerundive. Thus, *bibendum est mihi*, *I must drink*; *virtus nobis colenda est*, *virtue is to be cultivated by us*. But see 245.

134. Summary of 130-132.

English.	Latin.	NOT
1. <i>We must cultivate virtue, or, virtue is to be cultivated,</i>	<i>virtus colenda est</i>	<i>colendum est virtu-</i> <i>tem.</i>
2. <i>For guarding (or to guard) the gate (compare 122),</i>	<i>ad custodiendam por-</i> <i>tam</i>	<i>ad custodiendum por-</i> <i>tam.</i>
3. <i>Desirous of waging war,</i>	<i>cupidus belli gerendi</i>	<i>cupidus bellum ge-</i> <i>rendi.</i>
4. <i>Suitable for waging war,</i>	<i>aptus bello gerendo</i>	<i>aptus bellum gerendo.</i>
5. <i>In waging war,</i>	<i>in bello gerendo</i>	<i>in bellum gerendo.</i>

Of course the same rules apply to the Plural Number, and to all Prepositions included in 122, 1, 4.

EXERCISE 20.

135. Vocabulary 20.

<i>careless,</i>	<i>negligens,</i>	<i>negligent-</i>
<i>choose,</i>	<i>ēlīgo, ēlēg-</i>	<i>elīg-ēre.</i>
<i>despise,</i>	<i>sperno, sprēv-</i>	<i>spern-ēre.</i>
<i>discern,</i>	<i>cerno, crēv-</i>	<i>cern-ēre.</i>
<i>establish (peace),</i>	<i>conciliō, conciliāv-</i>	<i>conciliā-re.</i>
<i>fond,</i>	<i>studiōsus, a, um.</i>	
<i>for the sake of,</i>	<i>causā (with gen.)</i>	
<i>found,</i>	<i>condō, condid-</i>	<i>cond-ēre.</i>
<i>place,</i>	<i>lōcus,</i>	<i>locō-</i>
<i>salute,</i>	<i>salūto, salutāv-</i>	<i>salutā-re.</i>
<i>settler,</i>	<i>cōlōnus,</i>	<i>colōnō-</i>
<i>town,</i>	<i>oppidum,</i>	<i>oppidō-</i>
<i>wage,</i>	<i>gerō, gess-</i>	<i>ger-ēre.</i>

Vocabulary 20—continued.

[*Virtus est colenda*, {One} must (or should) cultivate virtue (when 'one,' 'we,' means 'everybody,' or 'people in general'). But, {*Mihi, tibi, illi*} *virtus est colenda*, *virtue* {is to be} cultivated by me, you, etc., i.e. I, you, he, must (or should) cultivate virtue (when particular persons are meant). In this case, the English Nominative becomes the Dative of the Agent in Latin (133).]

136. These virtues are to be cultivated. One must fly. We must cultivate those virtues. You must fly. We are very desirous of hearing that poet. This general is very skilled in waging war. The queen is most desirous of establishing peace amongst the citizens. The settlers were choosing a place for founding a town. A place for founding a town was being chosen by the settlers. We must stand under yonder tree. Virtue is discerned in despising pleasure. The farmer's horses will come to drink water (134, 2). We must live well. One must not always sleep. You must not play there. Those slaves of yours are not to be despised. You must write a long letter to* your father. Farmers must plough. Reading is very profitable. His pupils must learn the art of writing letters. They are fond of hearing everything. No farmers wish to be careless in cultivating (their) meadows.

In amicis eligendis saepe negligentes sumus. His exsulibus ex urbe fugiendum est. Consilium tuum epistolæ scribendæ nobis laudandum est. Consilium tuum epistolæ scribendæ a nobis laudatur. Consilium tuum epistolæ scribendæ laudamus. Boni sapientesque laudandi sunt. Bene agendum est. Scribendæ sunt epistolæ. Equi oneribus portandis utiles sunt. Ad virtutem colendam nati sumus. De servis liberandis ad te saepe scripsi. Docendo discimus. Huic exsuli in urbe sine filiis vivendum est: ibi beate vivere non poterit. Ex epistolis

* Use Prep. *ad*, because the *sending* is implied (217).

Exercise 20—continued.

legendis bene scribere discimus. Turpissimum fuerit reginam non salutavisse. Milites aquæ bibendæ non sunt studiosi. Consilium tuum totius urbis videndæ laudavero. Viam vitandam tibi monstrabimus. Colonus ille canem metuendum habebat. Judex ille in judicando erat severissimus. Puer ille dabat operam discendo (122, 3). Pater meus librum de morte contemnenda scripsit. Milites e castris reginæ salutandæ causa venient.

LESSON 21.

The Supines. Eo.

(Nē—quidem.)

137. There are two *Supines* (108), the one ending in *-um*, the other in *-ū*. They are sparingly used, and are important chiefly on account of the words derived from them.

138. The Supines are formed from the Supine Stem (L. P. § 48, note 2, B).

The following Table shows the Supine Stems of the Model Verbs:—

1st Conj.	A-verbs,	amo.	Supine Stem,	amāT-
2nd „	E-verbs,	moneo.	„ „	monīT-
3rd „	Cons. verbs,	rego.	„ „	recT-
„ „	U-verbs,	acuo.	„ „	acūT-
4th „	I-verbs,	audio.	„ „	audiT-

Thus, *amāt-um*, *monīt-um*; *amāt-u*, *monīt-u*, etc. (L. P. § 47). But this 't' is often changed into s.

Obs. Many Verbs have no Supine.

139. The Supine in *-um* is an Accusative of a Verb-Noun of the fourth Declension (L. P. § 70, B).

It is used after *Verbs of Motion*, to express *design* or *purpose*; and it takes the same case as the Verb to which it belongs (109). Thus, *Mittit legatos petītūm pacem*, He *sends* *ambassadors* to-sue-for *peace*.

140. The Supine in *-u** is an Ablative of a Verb-Noun of the fourth Declension.

It is used as an *Ablative of Respect* (L. P. § 141) with certain Adjectives.† Thus,

Our English Idiom rather prefers (c).

141. 'Eo,' *I go* (*Perf. ivi, Sup. Ytum*), follows the fourth Conjugation, with some irregularities (*L. P.* § 80).

It forms its Present, Imperfect, and Fut.-Simple Indicative as follows:—

		1	2	3		1	2	3
Present	Sing.	eo	is	it	Plur.	imus	itis	eunt
Imperfect	"	ibam	ibas	ibat	"	ibāmus	ibātis	ibant
Fut.-Simple	"	ibo	ibis	ibit	"	ibimus	ibitis	ibunt

[For remaining Tenses see Appendix, XX, E.]

142. 'Not' with 'even' in a sentence is *nē*—*quidem*. Thus, *Not even a friend*, *nē amīcus quidem*. (*Not nē quidem amicus*.) The word to which the 'even' belongs, *i.e.*, the emphatic word, must always stand between the '*nē*' and the '*quidem*'.

* Sometimes called the *Passive Supine*. Both Supines are, however, really Active. By some the Supine in *-u* is referred to the *Locative* (261).

+ *E.g.*, *difficilis*, *facilis*, *fœdus*, *honestus*, *incrédibilis*, *jucundus*, *mirabilis*, *turpis*, etc.

EXERCISE 21.

143.

Vocabulary 21.

increase,	augeo,	aux-	augēre.
orator,	ōrātor,		orātōr-
send,	mitto,	mīs-	mittēre.
suitable,	īdōnēus, a, um.		
useless,	īnūtilis, e.		
style,	ēlēgantia,		elegantia-

Supines—dictum, *to say*; electum, *to choose*; factum, *to do*; gustātum, *to taste*; hibernātūm, *to winter*; inventūm, *to find*; lusūm, *to play*; tactūm, *to touch*; venātūm, *to hunt*, or (as we say) 'a-hunting.'

144. I am coming into the city to choose a wife. We are going a-hunting. The general will send the soldiers into the city to winter. The soldiers will be sent by the general into the city to winter. Those farmers had gone with (their) dogs to hunt. This is disgraceful *to do* (140). That poet's son was going into the farmer's meadow to play. These boys are *skilled in* writing letters. We must shut the gate of the city. We must *not* despise even slaves. Not even you are to be praised.

In pratum lusum ibimus. Illud factu difficile est. Hoc inventu difficillimum fuit. Poetæ fabula jucunda est auditu. Bonorum virtutes bonis laudandæ sunt. Nihil agendo male agere discimus. Hic locus oppido condendo non erit idoneus. Regina oratores pacis inter cives conciliandæ causa ad nos mittet. Rivi illius aqua acerba est gustatu. In silvas tecum venatum ibo. Leo tactu est asperrimus. Ne aqua quidem huic ægro bibenda est. Ne isti quidem servi onera graviora portare possunt. Regina ad imperatorem de portis custodiendis scripsit. In colendis virtutibus virtutem cernere possumus. In colendis virtutibus virtus cerni potest. Illud dictu incredibile fuit. Ad aliquid agendum nati sumus. Vidēre est credēre. Dicendi* elegantiam legendis oratoribus et poetis augere volumus. Hic puer magistris interrogandis multa didicit. Milites ab imperatore ad urbem custodiendam mittentur. Ne illud quidem dictu incredibile fuerit. Discendum est si vis docere.

* 'In speaking.' Compare the use of *peritus*, 'skilled in' (122).

LESSON 22.

The Participles. Periphrastic Conjugation.

145. The *Participles** (108) are Verbal Adjectives. They resemble Adjectives in having Inflexions for case, gender, and number; and they resemble Verbs in retaining the notion of *time*, and in governing the same case as the Verb to which they belong.

146. The Participles are formed as follows:—

Active { *Present*, from the Present Stem, ending in *-ns* (like *ingens*).
Future, " Supine Stem, " *-ūrus* (like *bonus*).

Passive { *Perfect*, from the Supine Stem, ending in *-us* (like *bonus*).
Gerundive " Present Stem, " *-ndus* (like *bonus*).

Thus, *ama-ns*, *reg-ens*; *amāt-ūrus*, *rect-ūrus* (Active).
amāt-us, *a*, *um*; *reg-endus*, *a*, *um* (Passive).

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Past or Perfect.</i>	<i>Gerundive.</i>
1st Conj.	<i>ans</i>	<i>urus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .	<i>us</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .	<i>andus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .
2nd "	<i>ens</i>	" " "	" " "	<i>endus</i> , " "
3rd "	<i>ens</i>	" " "	" " "	<i>endus</i> , " "
4th "	<i>iens</i>	" " "	" " "	<i>iendus</i> , " "

Obs. There is no Perfect Participle Active (157, 200).

147. The Participle in *-ns* denotes action going on, or in progress, like the English Participle in *-ing*; as, *amans*, *loving*. It must be carefully distinguished from the *Gerund*, which is a *Noun* (Lesson 19).

The Participle in *-urus* denotes action going to take place at a future time; as, *moniturus*, *going to advise*, *about to advise*, *intending to advise*.†

The Participle in *-us* denotes action past and complete; as, *amātus*, *loved*, or *having been loved*; sometimes 'being loved' (i.e. having been).

* From *pars*, 'a part,' and *capio*, 'I take;' because they *take part* of the properties of Adjectives, and *part* of the properties of Verbs (108, note).

† Sometimes, 'ready to advise,' or 'likely to advise;' or, expressing purpose, 'to advise.' Obs. 'Going' in such a case expresses *intention* only, not *motion*. Thus, 'They are going (= intending) to revolt.'

The *Gerundive* has already been noticed (Lesson 20).

Obs. Many Participles are used as mere Adjectives; as, *doctus*, *negligens*, *peritus*, etc. Others again are used as Substantives; as, *amans*, *sapiens*, etc. The Participle in *-urus* is very rarely so used.

148. The tenses of the Verb *sum* (117) may be combined with any of the Participles, *except* the Participle in *-ns*.

When combined with the Participle in *-urus*, they form a complete Active Conjugation, called the *Periphrastic** Conjugation (*L. P.* § 64). Thus,

Scripturus $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sum, } I \text{ am about to write.} \\ \text{eram, } I \text{ was about to write.} \\ \text{ero, } I \text{ shall be about to write. And so on.} \end{array} \right.$

They may also be combined with the *Gerundive*, to form a Passive Periphrastic Conjugation (Lesson 20).

149 The Verb *sum* is not combined with the Active Present Participle unless the Participle is used either as an *Adjective* or as a *Substantive* (147, *Obs.*). Thus, *I am loving*; *I was loving*, are in Latin, *amo*; *amabam*; *not*, *amans sum*, *amans eram* (51).

150. The *Future Infinitive Active* is made up of 'esse,' *to be*, and the Participle in *-urus* (146).

The *Future Infinitive Passive* is made up of *iri*‡ and the *Supine in -um* (Questions on Syntax, 44).

The *Perfect Infinitive Passive* is made up of 'esse' and the *Perfect Participle* in *-us* (146). Thus,

Pres. and Imperf.	Perf. and Pluperf.	Future.
Active, amā-re	amav-isse	amāt-ūrus esse
Passive, amā-ri	amāt-us esse	amāt-um iri‡

* From the Greek περι-φράγειν, 'to use circumlocution,' 'speak circuitously.'

† *Scripturā*, if the Nominative is *Feminine*.

‡ Pres. Infin. of the Passive Impersonal *itur* (from *eo*), 'there-is-a-going,' *amātum*, 'to love' (139). The Supine may govern an Accusative; it cannot agree with it.

Obs. In the Future Infinitive Passive the *Supine* is *unchanged*, whatever be the Gender or Number of the Substantive. In all other *Compound* Tenses the *Participles* must be *in agreement with* their Substantives (24).

EXERCISE 22.

151.

Vocabulary 22.

[Henceforth the Infinitive only will be given, with the Perfect and Supine Stems.]

<i>bind,</i>	<i>vincīre,</i>	<i>vinx-</i>	<i>vinct-</i>
<i>catch,</i>	<i>capēre,</i>	<i>cēp-</i>	<i>capt-</i>
<i>conquer,</i>	<i>vincēre,</i>	<i>vic-</i>	<i>vict-</i>
<i>depart,</i>	<i>abīre,</i>	<i>abīv.*</i>	<i>abit-</i>
<i>fill,</i>	<i>implēre,</i>	<i>implēv-</i>	<i>implēt-</i>
<i>fortify,</i>	<i>munīre,</i>	<i>muniv-</i>	<i>munit-</i>
<i>kill,</i>	<i>īterfīcēre,</i>	<i>interfēc-</i>	<i>interfēct-</i>
<i>lose,</i>	{ <i>āmittēre,†</i> <i>perdēre,</i>	<i>amīs-</i> <i>perdīd-</i>	<i>amiss-</i> <i>perdīt-</i>
<i>ready,</i>	<i>parātus, a, um.</i>		
<i>return,</i>	<i>redīre,</i>	<i>redīv.*</i>	<i>redīt-</i>
<i>walk,</i>	<i>ambūlāre,</i>	<i>ambulāv-</i>	<i>ambulāt-</i>
<i>wear out,</i>	<i>dētērēre,</i>	<i>detrīv-</i>	<i>detrīt-</i>

152. Binding. About to bind. Bound. To be bound. Having been caught. About to depart. Lost. Worn out. I saw the slave carrying a heavy burden. The legions are about to depart. The soldiers were standing intending to guard the gate. The enemy having been conquered are suing-for † peace. Peace is sued for by the conquered enemy. We will go to salute (139) the departing legions. Our (men) will drive the flying enemy. He is said to be intending-to-return. That soldier is said to have been wounded with the weapons of the enemy. My sisters are going-to-walk in the garden. They have gone into the garden for the sake of walking (147). The soldiers were fortifying the camp. The camp was being fortified by the legions. The camp is said to

* The compounds of *eo* (141) generally drop 'v' in tenses formed from the Perfect Stem. Thus, *redīli*, *redīleram*, for *redivi*, *rediveram*, etc. (L. P. § 59, note).

† See Synonyms.

‡ 'Sue-for' is one word. The 'for' is not a sign of the Dative. For explanation see Lesson 52.

Exercise 22—continued.

have been fortified. The soldiers were going to kill the exile.* My sons were about to catch (some) fish; but the farmer ordered them to depart. We are ready for flying (122, 1). The wounded soldiers returned into the camp. The soldiers were abusing (their) worn-out swords. The worn-out swords were being abused by the soldiers. *The past*³ cannot be recalled. I heard the ambassadors suing-for peace. The boys were about to write letters. Boys are often careless in writing letters. The shepherd was seeking his lost sheep.

Dormientes nihil audiunt. Boni sapientesque non sunt pellendi. Flores ab amantibus sæpe mittuntur. Puerum illum puellas timidas terrentem vidi. Ambulandum est. Ambulandi studiosi estis. Puellas ambulantes videbimus. Puellæ, ambulaturæ eratis. Latro catena vinctus custoditur. Judices justi a sapientibus laudabuntur. Voces militum imperatorem salutantium audiri possunt. Aperiendæ sunt portæ. Servus portam clausurus erit. Legiones abituræ salutandæ sunt. Servos pocula impletentes vidimus. Latrones inter bibendum interficiuntur. Gloria pugnantes vincere major erit. Puella caput corona cingere dicitur. Puella caput corona ornavisse dicebatur (83). Puellæ caput corona cinctum esse dicebatur. Enses detriti renovari non possunt.

LESSON 23.

The Perfect and Pluperfect Passive.
Deponents.

153. The Perfect Passive is made up of the Auxiliary Verb *sum*† and the Perfect Participle Passive. Thus, *amatus sum*, *I have been loved*.

The Pluperfect is formed in the same way with *eram*.‡ Thus, *amatus eram*, *I had been loved*.

The Participle must always *agree* in Gender and

* Translate in two ways. See note, p. 57.

† Sometimes, *fui*.

‡ Sometimes, *fueram*.

Number with the Subject of the Verb (23). Thus, *servus liberatus est*; *portæ clausæ erant*; *castra munita sunt*.

154. The Aorist, or Perfect Indefinite, is formed like the Perfect. (Compare 93.) Thus, *hostes victi sunt*, may be either, *The enemy have been conquered* (Perf.), or, *The enemy were conquered* (Aor.).

Obs. ‘*Vincebantur*’ would mean *were being conquered*.

155. The English Passive often misleads beginners, because the Auxiliary Verb ‘*to be*’ is used with the Participle to describe

- (a) What is actually taking place.
- (b) What habitually or commonly takes place.
- (c) What has already taken place.

RULE.—The Latin Present must be used for (a) and (b); the Perfect for (c); *i.e.* the Perfect must be used when ‘*is*’=‘*has been*’.

Thus, (a) *Laudor ab omnibus*, *I am (now being) praised by all.*

(b) *Ignes aquâ exstinguuntur*, *Fires are { commonly } habitually } extinguished with water.*

(c) *Ignis exstinctus est*, *The fire is extinguished** (*i.e.* has been and is extinguished, once for all).

Care must be taken not to confound Passive Verbs with the Perfects and Pluperfects of certain English Intransitive Verbs formed with ‘*am*’, ‘*was*’ (93).

156. Deponent Verbs are Passive in *form*, but Active in *meaning*. Some are Transitive, others Intransitive; as, *Imitor*, *I imitate*; *vagor*, *I wander*.

Deponents are conjugated like Passives, with the addition of Gerunds, Supines, and all the four Participles. Only Transitive Deponents, however, have the Gerundive and the Supine in -u (*L. P. § 62*).

[For Deponents of the 3rd Conj. in -ior, see Appendix, XXI. *L. P. § 63.*]

* Or, as an Aorist, ‘*was extinguished*.’ But ‘*exstinguitur*’ would be ‘*is being extinguished (now)*’.

Semi-Deponents have an Active Present with a Perfect of Passive Form; as, *audeo*, *I dare.* Perf. *ausus sum* (*L. P.* § 73).

157. Deponents and Semi-Deponents only have a *Perfect Participle with Active sense.* Thus, *locūtus*, *having spoken*; *ausus*, *having dared*. But we could not say, *amātus*, *having loved*, because there is no Deponent Verb meaning 'to love.' On the other hand, we could not say, *locūtus*, *having been spoken*, because there is no *active* form of this Verb in use (146, *Obs.*).

Hence, *Deponents cannot and must not be used as Passives.* The safest plan will be to *invert* the expression. Thus, instead of 'the master is followed by his dog,' put 'the dog follows his master' (84).

EXERCISE 23.

158. *Vocabulary 23.*

<i>am accustomed,</i>	<i>soleo,</i>	<i>(solitus sum).</i>
<i>deserve,</i>	<i>mērēri,</i>	<i>mērit-</i>
<i>dic,</i>	<i>mōri,</i>	<i>(mortuus sum).</i>
<i>endeavour,</i>	<i>conāri,</i>	<i>conāt-</i>
<i>exhort,</i>	<i>hortāri</i>	<i>hortāt-</i>
<i>follow,</i>	<i>sēqui,</i>	<i>secūt-</i>
<i>imitate,</i>	<i>īmitāri,</i>	<i>īmitāt-</i>
<i>lie,</i>	<i>mentīri,</i>	<i>mentīt-</i>
<i>promise,</i>	<i>pollicēri,</i>	<i>pollicīt-</i>
<i>set out,</i> {	<i>proficiisci</i>	<i>profect-</i>
<i>start,</i>		
<i>wander,</i>	<i>vāgāri,</i>	<i>vagāt-</i>

[When more than one translation of the Perfect Passive form is possible both should be given.]

159. The slaves have been freed. The gates had been opened. The stag was torn by the dogs. Your letters have been received by us. Fishes are caught with hooks. Supper is prepared. The sheep were followed by the shepherd. Having exhorted the soldiers, the general departed. O Cæsar, (men) about to die salute thee. We saw the general exhorting (his) soldiers. The cavalry

Exercise 23—continued.

had followed the flying enemy. The judge's daughters were frightened by the shouts of the freed slaves. All must die (130). We have heard the voices of the dying. The exiles were wandering through the city. We should imitate the good and wise. The master is going to exhort the boys. The soldiers will follow the general. We have followed thee. *You* followed the judge into the garden. We deserved better things. Lying is disgraceful. We have been accustomed to speak *the truth* (true things). The boys will be exhorted by the master.

Domum sum ædificaturus. Domus ædificata est. Domus ædificata erat. Domus ædificatur. Domus ædificabatur. Pisces capti sunt. Exsul a militibus interfectus est. Narrata est fabula. Scripta erat epistola. Urbes captæ sunt. Vincor. Victus sum. Vincar. Victus ero. Imperator exercitum ducit. Exercitus e castris ducitur. Exercitus ad pugnam ductus est. Exercitus ab imperatore ducebatur. Milites urbem capere conati redierunt. Servi portas aperire conabantur. Cervus canes eludere solitus erat. Hi agricolæ venandi sunt studiosissimi. Venaturi sunt hodie. Vulpem eos eludere conantem videbimus. Heri profectus est. Servi catenis vinciebantur. Servi catenis vincti sunt. Servi catenis vincti ducebantur. Hi pueri non sunt mentituri. Eorum frater *multa mentitus esse*⁵ dicitur. Heri profectus esse dicebaris. Legiones hodie profecturæ erant. Agricolæ in silvas nostras venatum eunt. Hostes *multa polliciti sunt*.⁵ Pollicitus meliora mentiris. Mecum in silvis imitabere Pana canendo. Equitatus finem sequendi fecit. Illud polliceri non possumus. Venator sequitur fugientia, capta relinquit. Pater ejus et mater *mortui* sunt (23, Obs.). Illi salutantium voces contemnere soliti esse dicuntur. Nonne picae hominis vocem imitantur? Vir sapiens ad moriendum semper paratus erit. Nil cupientium castra peto. Idem gloriabitur. Brutus in liberandâ patriâ interfectus esse dicitur.

LESSON 24.

The Accusative and Infinitive.

160. The Subject of a Finite Verb stands in the *Nominative* (47).

The Subject of an *Infinitive* is put in the *Accusative*.

The Infinitive may be either (1) the *Subject*, or (2) the *Object* of another Verb (112, 116).

Such sentences in English are often introduced by the Conjunction 'that.' In Latin no Conjunction is expressed, but the "Accusative and Infinitive Construction" is employed. Thus,

(1) *Manifestum est exsules fugere*, (*It*) is clear that the exiles are flying.*

(2) *Audimus exsules fugisse*, *We* hear that † the exiles have fled.

The clause 'exsules fugere' (Acc. and Inf.) is in (1) the *Subject* (Nom.) of the Verb *est*; in (2) it is the *Object* (Acc.) after the Verb *audimus*.

Obs. 'That' is not always expressed in English. Thus, *He said he would come*, *i.e.*, that he would come.

161. The Accusative and Infinitive as *Subject* is found with *est*, Impersonal Verbs, and such expressions as, *it is agreed*, *it is clear*, *it is probable*, *it is true*, etc.

The Accusative and Infinitive as *Object* follows Verbs of *believing*, *declaring*, *feeling*, *hearing*, *knowing*, *perceiving*, *thinking*; with Verbs of *ordering* and *wishing*.

RULE.—To turn such sentences into Latin,

1. Omit 'that.'
2. Turn the English *Nominative* into the Latin *Accusative*.
3. Turn the English Verb into the Latin *Infinitive of the same tense*.

* Literally, 'That-the-exiles-are-flying is clear.'

† *i.e.* 'the fact that.'

162. 'Shall' and 'will,' after a past tense, become 'should' and 'would.' Thus,

He says that the queen will come, Dicit reginam venturam esse.
He said that the queen would come, Dixit reginam venturam esse.

The Future Infinitive must be used alike in each case.

[The same, of course, holds good of the Passive Voice. But see
L. P. § 69, B.]

EXERCISE 24.

163.

Vocabulary 24.

<i>believe,</i>	crēdēre,	crēdīd.	crēdīt-
<i>clear,</i>	manifestus, a, um.		
<i>obtain,</i>	ādīpisci,	adept-	
<i>order,</i>	jūbēre,	juss-	juss-
<i>probable,</i>	verisimilis, e.		
<i>speak;</i>	lōqui.	locūt-	
<i>think;</i>	existimāre,	existimāv-	existimāt-
<i>to-morrow,</i>	cras.		
<i>true,</i>	vērus, a, um.		

[Remember that *amare, amari*, are both Present and Imperfect (110); *amavisse, amatus esse*, both Perfect and Pluperfect.]

164. I see that you are happy. It is clear that this general is most skilful in waging war. We know that lying is disgraceful. We heard that you had ordered the exiles to depart. We believe that Rome was founded by Romulus. It is probable that the queen will come into the city. The general believes the soldiers will *put* the enemy *to flight*. The general believes that the enemy will be put to flight by our soldiers (150). It is true that friendship cannot exist, except between the good. I know that my daughter has been most happy. I hear you have promised these things. It was clear that he was going to speak. The legions were preparing to start. It is probable that you will catch fish in the river. The soldiers believe the city will be taken. They believed that the city would be taken. I hear that you have caught many fish to-day. I hear that many fish have been caught by you. I believe that many fish will be caught. I hope the queen will come. We hope that soldiers will be sent to guard the city (134, 2). I hope to *send*⁶ a letter.

Exercise 24—continued.

We hope to set out to-morrow. You have promised *to do⁶* this. He said that the slave would shut the gate. He said the gate would be shut by the slave.

Verum est hunc judicem in judicando severum esse. Credimus te esse doctissimum. Spero illum locum tutum fore. Imperator nihil tēmēre agendum existimabat. Credimus mundum Dei providentia regi. Jussus es abire. Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes ēmollit mores. Filium parentes non amare³² turpe est. Imperatorem proficisci optimum visum est. Audimus legatos, omnia adeptos, rediisse. Verisimile est eum cras locuturum esse. Sperabamus legiones missum iri. Pollicebamini vos venturos esse. Scimus agricolas venaturos esse. Dicebatis agricolas venaturos esse. Dixisti agricolas venatum abiisse. Dixisti agricolas venatum abituros esse. Existimavimus servos istos liberandos esse. Dixit pastores ovibus sequendis operam dare. Ille pastor oves amissas secutus esse dicebatur. Dicit reginam mortuam esse. Dixit reginam mortuam esse. Dicit exsules cras interfectum iri. Hominem bene beateque vivere³² non est facile.

LESSON 25.

The Relative Pronoun. Copulative Verbs.

165. The Relative Pronoun,* *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, *who*, *which* (*that*, *as*), is put in the same *Gender*, *Number*, and *Person* as its Antecedent.

[For the Inflection of the Relative see Appendix, XVI, F, and 105.]

166. The Antecedent may be a Substantive, or a Pronoun, or a word used substantively (76).

The regular Antecedent Pronoun to *qui* is *is*, *ea*, *id*.

* From *rēlātum*, Sup. of *rē-ferre*, 'to carry back,' 'refer.' The Relative refers to some Noun or Pronoun already named, which is called the *Antecedent* (*the going-before noun*), from *ante-cedo*, 'I go before.' The use of the Relative is to avoid the repetition of the Antecedent.

But it is often omitted. Thus, *qui nos amant*, *those-who love us* (for *ii qui*).*

167. The Case of the Relative depends entirely on the Verb (or other governing word) in its own clause.

The Relative *may* be in the same case as its Antecedent; but the case of the Antecedent has nothing to do with the case of the Relative.

168. To find the case of the Relative, ask yourself what case the Antecedent would stand in if it were put in the Relative clause.† The answer will give you the case of the Relative required.

EXAMPLES.

(1) *Ii sunt amandi qui nos amant.*
Those (persons) are to be loved who love us.

(2) *Amisi epistolam quam ad me scripsisti.*
I have lost the letter (which) you wrote to me.

(3) *Exsules mortui sunt de quibus scripsisti.*
The exiles are dead about whom you wrote.

In (1) *qui* is Nom. to *amant*. You would say, *ii nos amant*.

In (2), *scripsisti* being a *Transitive Verb*, you would say 'scripsisti *epistolam*'.

In (3) the Prep. *de* governs the Abl., and you would say, *scripsisti de exsilibus*.

Obs. 1. The Relative is never omitted in Latin as in English (Example 2).

Obs. 2. The Relative may be of any Person, as, (tu) *qui stas*, *thou who standest*; (nos) *qui stamus*, *we who stand*, etc.

* Sometimes 'what' in English stands for 'that which,' 'those things which.' Thus, 'What they heard startled them.' 'I heard a part of what was said.' This 'what' must be carefully distinguished from the Interrogative 'what?' (187).

† "The clause in which the Relative stands is called the Relative clause."

169. *Copulative Verbs* follow the rule for the Verb *sum* (117). Such are *I appear, am born, am called, am said, am thought, seem, etc.* (L. P. § 87, and page 176).

[Verbs of *becoming, being, seeming;*
Passives of *calling, making, deeming.*]

EXERCISE 25.

170.

Vocabulary 25.

<i>am born,</i>	<i>nascor,</i>	(<i>natus sum</i>).	
<i>animal,</i>	<i>animal,</i>		<i>animāli.</i>
<i>behold,</i>	<i>aspicere,</i>	<i>aspex-</i>	<i>aspect-</i>
<i>heart,</i>	<i>cor,</i>		<i>cord-</i>
<i>nobody, }</i>	<i>nēmo,*</i>		<i>nēmīn-</i>
<i>no one, }</i>			
<i>seem,</i>	<i>videor (sce video).</i>		
<i>yacht,</i>	<i>phāsēlus,</i>		<i>phasēlo-</i>

171. No animals which have blood, can be without a heart. I was reading the letter which you had sent to me. Yonder yacht, which you see, is very swift. (Those) who advise these things, err. (The woman) who is sitting under yonder tree is the queen. I do not see the tree under which we used to sit. We will go into the city, the gates of which the soldiers are guarding. I who used to lead this army, am blind. The slave, to whom you showed the way, was avoiding (his) master. We who salute thee are about to die. We cannot always praise those whom we love. No one is born wise. Many, who are called philosophers, are fools. You (sing.) who are thought to have erred, will seem most wise. We should endeavour to love those with whom† we must live. The citizens, whose sons have been ordered to start with the soldiers, seem very sad. No one's daughter is thought more beautiful.

* *Nemo* borrows from *nullus*, Gen. *nullius* and Abl. *nullo*. Hence the lines,

‘From ‘nemo’ let me never see
Nēmīnis or *nēmīnē*.’

† *quibuscum* (105, note).

Exercise 25—continued.

Eos laudamus quorum virtutes in vitiis vitandis aspeximus. Pater tuus, quem nos monuimus, in eligendo phasēlo negligentior fuisse videtur (99). Qui ex urbe venandi causa venturi sunt, sub noctem læti redibunt. Urbs in qua vivimus pulcerrima est. Inter dormiendum multa dictu mirabilia videmus, quæ narrare non possumus. Quæ utilia sunt non semper sunt honesta. Colenda est virtus, qua sine* bene beateque vivere non possumus. Qui sæpe pugnavit vulnera non metuet. Arma, quæ nostri milites gerunt corporibus tegendis apta sunt. Scimus arma, quæ a militibus nostris gerantur, corporibus tegendis apta esse. Credimus hanc urbem, quam aspicitis, a legionibus nostris captum iri. Vult consul fieri. Videmus exsulum bona dividi. Audimus exsulum bona divisa esse. Quæ nimis appārent retia vitat avis. Solent diu cogitare, qui magna volunt agere.

LESSON 26.

The Reflexive Pronouns. Ipse, idem.

172. *Sui, of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves, refers back† to the Subject (or Nominative) of the principal Verb, if it is of the third person.*

The ‘-self’ is not always expressed in English (173, Examples).

[For the Inflection of *sui* see Appendix, XVI.]

173. When *he, she, it, they*, stand for the same person (or thing) as the Subject of the sentence, *sui, sibi, se*, must be used.

Similarly, *his, her, its, their*, must be translated by *suum* in agreement.

But if *he, she*, etc. stand for a different person or thing from the Subject of the sentence, a case of *is* or *ille* must be used; and *his, her*, etc. must be translated by *eius, illius; eorum, illorum* (p. 49, note).

* i.e., *sine qua*. The Relative is always placed as near its Antecedent as possible.

† Hence called *Reflexive*; from *re-flecto*, ‘I bend back.’

EXAMPLES. A. (1) Imperator dicit *se* venturum esse, *the general says that he will come* (referring to himself).

(2) Imperator dicit *eum* venturum esse, *the general says that he (i.e. somebody else) will come*.

B. (1) Magister filium *suum* docebat, *the master was teaching his (own) son*.

(2) Magister filium *ejus* docebat, *the master was teaching his (somebody else's) son*.

C. (1) Exsules filios *suos* *secum** ducebant, *the exiles were taking their (own) sons with them(selves)*.

(2) Exsules *eorum* filios *cum iis* ducebant, *the exiles were taking the sons of other people aforesaid in company with the aforesaid people* (126).

Roughly speaking, *sui*, *suus*, may be used where 'self' or 'own'—can be added in English. But *sui* and its cases can never, like *ipse*, agree with a Substantive (174).

174. 'Ipse,' -self, is of any Person. Thus, it is *I myself*, if the Verb is in the 1st Person; *you yourself*, if the Verb is in the 2nd Person, and so on.

Ipse may agree either with Subject or Object. Thus, *Caius ipse scribit*, *Caius himself is writing*; *Reginam ipsam vidi*, *I saw the queen herself*. (Not *reginam se*.)

'Idem,' *the same*, is declined like *is*, *ea*, *id*, with the suffix *-dem*.

'As,' 'that,' after 'the same' are translated by the Relative *qui*.

[For the Inflection of these Pronouns, see Appendix, XVI.]

EXERCISE 26.

175.

Vocabulary 26.

ally,	sōcius,	socio-
both—and,	et—et.	
by chance,	cāsu, fortē.†	
hand,	mānus,	manu-

* Note the position of *cum* in *se-cum* (105, note).

† Ablatives of *casus*, 'an accident,' *fors*, 'chance,' used Adverbially.

Vocabulary 26—continued.

<i>live</i> (=dwell)	<i>habitare</i> ,	<i>habitāv-</i>	<i>habitat-</i>
<i>not yet,</i>	<i>nondum.</i>		
<i>same,</i>	<i>idem, eādem, idem,</i>	<i>Gen. ejusdem.</i>	
<i>street,</i>	<i>vicus,</i>		<i>vico-</i>
<i>to each other,</i>	<i>inter se</i> (after words implying likeness or unlikeness, etc.).		

176. The soldiers saluted *both* the queen and her son. The poet's daughter is said to have written this letter with her own hand. We believe that those slaves of yours have not yet carried their burdens into the city. My boys were playing in the garden with their sisters. Our queen has promised *to send*⁶ ambassadors to her allies. By chance I had gone into the judge's garden to see his roses. The exile himself says that he wishes to die. This boy says that he must write a letter. I myself taught him to write well. This is the same *as* that (174). I came, I saw, I conquered. Cæsar said that he came, (and) saw, (and) conquered. We heard that he came, (and) saw, (and) conquered. The legions have been accustomed to follow their general. It is clear that the legions will follow their general, and that the enemy will be put to flight by them. We ourselves* are about to set out into the same wood. They said that they had wandered through the whole city. Their love of wandering is wonderful. The boys thought that they had baffled the master. He says he will punish them. They will endeavour to hide their fault with falsehood. I shall order my son to be punished with them. I wish him to be punished by the master. You yourself promised to come.

Milites inter bibendum fabulas multas de se et de imperatore suo narraverint. Cæcus amor sui multos perdidit. Pater meus filios suos semper docebat. Imperator milites plurimos ad eandem portam custodiendam missurus est. Hi milites ex eodem poculo bibisse dicuntur. Si non sunt amandi qui seset amant. Hoc ipsum foedum dictu est.

* 'nos-met ipsi.' See Appendix, XVI.

† *Se* is often doubled into *scsc*, especially if it refers to a Plural Nominative.

Exercise 26—continued.

Hujus poetæ filius sui laudandi studiosissimus esse dicitur. Ejusdem poetæ filius eum sæpe vituperat. Dixerunt easdem virtutes sibi colendas esse. Miles equum suum amisit. Equus a milite amissus est. Frater meus filias suas secum ducet. Fratris mei filiæ cum eo venient. Filios ejus videre nolo. Idem est qui semper fuit (174). Idem sumus qui semper fuimus. Eadem quæ antea locutus est. Regina cum eodem filio veniet quem heri duxit. Et orator et poeta in eodem vico habitabant. Virtus et vitium *inter se*⁷ contraria* sunt. Scimus virtutem et vitium inter se contraria esse. Frater tuus ne reginam quidem ipsam salutavit. Difficilis, facilis, jucundus, acerbus *es idem*:† nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te. Se ipse vulneravit. Se ipsum vulneravisse dicitur.

LESSON 27.

The Subjunctive. Ut and Nē expressing Purpose.

(Consecution of Tenses.)

177. The Subjunctive Present and Imperfect, Active and Passive, are formed from the Present Stem.

The Perfect and Pluperfect *Active* are formed from the Perfect Stem.

The Perfect and Pluperfect *Passive* are made up of the Perfect Participle, with *sim* ‡ (Subj. of *sum*) for the Perfect, and *essem* § for the Pluperfect (153).

Obs. *Sim* and *essem* are used with the Participle in *-urus* to supply the place of the Future Subjunctive Active (148).

* When an Adjective refers to more than one Substantive it is usually put in the *neuter* gender, if the Substantives are *things without life* (Compare 24.)

† 'You are at once.' Lit. 'You the same person are.'

‡ Sometimes *fuerim*.

§ Sometimes *forem*, or *fuissem*.

179. The Tenses of the Subjunctive may be variously rendered in English; but the most common signs are the following:—

Present, . . . *may*.

Imperfect, . . . *might, should, would*.

Perfect, . . . *may have*.

Pluperfect, . . . *might have, should have, would have*.

Thus, *amem*, *I may love*; *amārer*, *I might be loved*, etc., etc.

Obs. The Latin Subjunctive will often have to be translated by corresponding *Indicative* tenses in English (185).

180. The Latin Subjunctive with 'ut,' *that, in order that*, is often used to express *purpose* or *intention*, where in English we use the Infinitive, with the sign 'to' (182). The Latin Infinitive is *never* used to express a *Purpose*.

When 'that' (=in order that) is followed by 'not,' or any negative word, *nē* (*lest*) must be used; or *neve*, *neu*, if there is a 'nor.'

Obs. 'Nē—quidem,' *not even*, is not followed by the Subjunctive.

181. The Final* Conjunctions *ut, nē*, are used with the Subjunctive after verbs of *advising, asking, commanding, endeavouring, exhorting, persuading, and striving.*†

RULE—By 'ut' translate th' Infinitive

With *ask, command, advise, and strive*;

But never be this rule forgot,—

Put 'nē' for 'ut' when there's a 'not.'

* i.e. 'expressing purpose.' From *finis*, an end, object, or purpose.

† These verbs include many verbs of *allowing, forbidding, and wishing*. But *conor, jubeo, sino, veto, volo*, prefer an Infinitive (182).

EXAMPLES.—Rogo te *ut* hoc facias, *I ask you to do this.**
Rogo te *nē* hoc facias, *I ask you not to do this.*

182. The two chief rules for the *Consecution*,† or Sequence, of Tenses are—

(1) Primary Tenses follow Primary Tenses.
(2) Historic Tenses follow Historic Tenses (*L. P.*
§ 48).

(1) <i>The Present</i> <i>The Future</i> ‡ <i>The Present-Perfect</i> (with 'have')	are followed by the <i>Present Subjunctive</i> .
(2) <i>The Imperfect</i> <i>The Simple-Perfect</i> (Aorist) <i>The Pluperfect</i>	

EXAMPLES.

		EXAMPLES.		
		(1) Vénit	ut portas	
		Veniet		{ <i>He is coming,</i>
		Vénérat	claudat,	<i>He will come,</i>
		Vénit		<i>He will have come,</i>
				<i>He (is) has come (98)</i> } <i>that he may</i>
				<i>shut (or to shut)</i>
				<i>the gates.</i>
(2) Veniebat		ut portas		<i>that he might</i>
		Vénit		<i>shut (or to shut)</i>
		Vénérat	claudéret,	<i>the gates.</i>

Similarly (1) Caius abit (abitibit, abierit, abiit), nē portas claudat.
(2) Caius abibat (abiit, abierat), nē portas clauderet.

EXERCISE 27.

183. Vocabulary 27.

<i>beg,</i>	orāre,	orāv-	orāt-
<i>country</i> (=fatherland),	patria,		patria-
<i>neglect,</i>	neglīgēre,	neglex-	neglect-
<i>neither,</i> }		neque or nec. §	
<i>nor,</i> }			
<i>sell,</i>	vendēre,	vendīd-	vendīt-
<i>strive,</i>		niti (nisus or nixus sum).	

184. That father had neglected his sons, that others might teach them. The orator was striving that the citizens might hear this. I had advised the slave not to fly. We will strive to do the same things. We must strive to increase our country's glory. Wars must be

* Literally, 'in order that you may do this.'

† From *consequor*, 'I follow.'

† See p. 32, note.

§ *Neque* is rather to be preferred before a vowel.

Exercise 27—continued.

waged that we may live without injury in peace. We asked your friend to sell his yacht. Your friend has been asked to sell his yacht. The general has begged the soldiers to defend the city. The soldiers were being warned by the general not to seek safety in flight. The wives of these men were about to go into the city. We exhorted them not to start. I have often exhorted you to imitate the good. Many praise others that (they) themselves may be praised by others. The exile returned to bury his son. You will warn the boy not to imitate the bad. He says these things that he may be thought wise. He said these things that he might not seem to have neglected his country. The slave has run into the wood to avoid his master. The boys will have been praised by the master, in order that they may be unwilling to imitate the bad. They said they should go into the city to see the queen. No one would have supposed that our army would be conquered (162). They *are* come to see the games. He warned* the settlers that the army was at-hand. Many falsehoods are told by most people (157).

Spectatum veniunt; veniunt spectentur ut ipsæ. Pugnandum est ut vivatis. Fugiendum est ne pugnes. Te sæpe oravi ut ad nos venires. Te sæpe oravi ut ad nos venias. Servum meum liberavissem. Servus tuus liberatus esset. Frater tuus amaretur. Luderetis. Lusissent. Loqueremini. Viam monstraverim. Moniti simus. Amati essetis. Mentirentur. Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano. Hortandi sunt exsules ne in patriam redeant. Exsules hortati sumus ne in patriam redirent. Multi fugerunt ne ex urbe pellerentur. Neque hortor te nec rogo ut hoc facias. Neque hortatus eram puerum nec rogaveram ne hoc faceret. Hoc dico ne te fallere videar. Milites oravisse dicitur ut se ipsum negligerent, reginam defenderent. Manifestum est exsules rediisse ut filios suos sepeliant. Audivimus exsules rediisse ut filios suos sepelirent. Nitimini ut discatis. Milites, nitemini ut

* *Monco* takes *Acc.* and *Infin.* when it does not mean to advise or warn us *to do* or *not to do* something.

Exercise 27—continued.

vincatis. Puellæ, rogatæ estis ut in hortum veniatis. Puellæ rogatæ erant ut in hortum venirent. Epistolæ acceptæ essent. Res ipsa monebat finem scribendi fieri tempus esse.

Dionysius, ne tonsori collum committéret, filias suas tondere docuit. Ita regiæ virgines patris barbam et capillum tondebant. Et tamen ab his ipsis postea ferrum removit; instituitque ut candardibus juglandium putaminibus barbam et capillum adurérent.

LESSON 28.

The Subjunctive—continued. Ut expressing a Consequence.

(*Quis, quæ, quid.*)

185. (1) The Latin Subjunctive is used with 'ut,' 'that' (after *so, such, of such a kind, etc.*), to express a *consequence* or a *result*, where we in English use the *Indicative*.

'*Ut*' used in this sense is called "*ut Consecutive*."

(2) Sometimes an *English Infinitive* is used to express a consequence. *The Latin Infinitive is never so used.*

(3) In *Negative Clauses* 'ut... non' (*that—not*) is used, followed by the Subjunctive.

Obs. 'Nē' expresses *purpose* only; never a consequence (180).

EXAMPLES. (1) *Puella ita timida est ut umbras metuat,*
The girl is so timid that she fears shadows.

(2) *Non sum tam durus ut hoc faciam,* *I am not so hard-hearted as to do this.*

(3) *Puer est tam durus ut non fleat,* *The boy is so hard-hearted that he does-not weep.*

186. The rules for the Consecution of Tenses are the same as those given in 182.

187. The Interrogative* Pronoun, *Quis*, *quæ*, *quid*, *who?* *what?* † is used as a *Substantive*. It is declined like the Relative, except that it has *Neuter* Nom. and Acc. 'quid' (Appendix, XVI, G).

There is an *Adjectival* form, *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, declined exactly like the Relative. Thus, *quis hoc fecit?* *who did this?* *quid vides?* *what do you see?* But, *qui vir hæc laudat?* *what man praises these things?*

EXERCISE 28.

188.

Vocabulary 28.

as to (after 'so,' 'such'),	ut (with Subj.).		
barren,	stérilis, e.		
bear,	ferre,	tūl-	lāt-
cold,	frigus,		frigör-
count,	numerāre,	numerāv-	numerāt-
crops,	frūges (pl.),		frūg-
cruel,	crudēlis, e.		
justly,	jure.‡		
melt,	liqueſcēre,	licu-	
perform,	efficēre,	effēc-	effect-
powerful,	potens,§		potent-
rich,	dives,		dīvīt-
snow,	nīx,		nīvī-
so,	ītā, tam, adeo.		
so great,			
such (of size),			
in such a manner,	tantus, a, um.		
such (of such a kind or character),	ītā.		
	talis, e.		

[When 'ut' the word for 'that' would be,
'That—not' may be expressed by nē;
Unless a 'so' or 'such' preceded,
For then a 'non' will still be needed.]

* i.e. one that is used in asking questions. From *interrōgo*, 'I question.'

† Remember that 'what' often = 'that which,' 'those things which.' The two must be carefully distinguished (166).

‡ Alb. of *jus* used adverbially. Properly an Abl. of Manner (249).

§ Appendix, XX, A.

Exercise 28—continued.

189. The cold is so great that the snow does *not* melt. That tyrant was so cruel that all (men) feared him. Who is so base as to wish to deceive others? (185.) The multitude of the stars is so great that they cannot be counted. Who was so hard-hearted that he did not weep? My brothers are said to be so idle that they learn nothing. No one is so hard-hearted as to do this. What field is so barren as never to bear crops. This field is said to be so barren that it never bears crops. What are you doing? What will you do? What are you going to do? No one is so powerful as to be able to perform everything. The night is so dark that we cannot see the road. No one is so good as never to sin. Our friend is so rich that he has three yachts. Whom are you calling? What animal are you bringing with you? What master taught you *singing*? What girl wrote these things? These boys are so idle that they do not strive to become learned. That burden was so heavy that two slaves could not carry it. The letter was written in-such-a-manner that (it) could not be read by us. The letter was written in such a manner that we could not read it. The fields must be ploughed in such a manner as to bear crops. We should strive to live in such a manner that all may love us. What do you wish? We think that we are *of-such-a-character* that we are justly praised.

Pica et columba pavōnem convenerant ut eum salutarent. Dum redeunt, maledīca pica ait, "Quām* insuaves sonos pavo ēdit! Cur non silet? Cur pedes non tegit?" At columba respondit, "Vitia ejus non observavi; corporis vero formositatem et caudāe nitorem adeo mirata sum, ut satis laudare non possim."

Appius auctoritatem ita tenebat, ut metuerent eum servi, vererentur liberi, carum omnes haberent.

* Literally, 'how.' Translate, 'What unpleasant sounds,' etc.

LESSON 29.

The Imperative. Nē in Prohibitions.

190. The Imperative * Mood is used to *command*, or to *entreat*; sometimes to *forbid* (194). It is formed from the Present Stem.†

191. Table of endings in the Imperative Mood:—

Active.						Passive.					
Singular.			Plural.			Singular.			Plural.		
Amā	to	to	te	tōte	nto	re	tor	tor	mīni	ntor	
Monē	to	to	te	tōte	nto	re	tor	tor	mīni	ntor	
ReG-ě	ito	ito	ite	itōte	unto	ěre	ǐtor	ǐtor	ǐmīni	untor	
AcU-ě											
Audī	to	to	te	tōte	unto	re	tor	tor	mīni	untor	

There is no *First Person* Imperative.

Obs. Dīco, dūco, facio, fēro, drop ě in the 2nd Person Sing., and make *dic*, *duc*, *fac*, *fer*, respectively. *Scio* makes Imperative *scīto* only in the Singular.

192. The forms ending *to*, *tote* (Active), and *tor* (Passive), often have a *Future* force.† Thus,

Active.

2nd Pers. Sing.	Ama,	.	.	.	love, love thou.
”	Amāto,	:	:	:	thou must or shalt love.
3rd	”	Amāto,	:	:	he must or shall love.
2nd Pers. Plur.	Amātē,	:	:	:	love, love ye.
”	Amatōtē,	:	:	:	you must or shall love.
3rd	”	Amanto,	:	:	they must or shall love.

Passive.

2nd Pers. Sing.	Amāre,	.	.	.	be loved, be thou loved.
”	Amātor,	:	:	:	thou must or shalt be loved.
3rd	”	Amātor,	:	:	he must or shall be loved.
2nd Pers. Plur.	Amāmīni,	:	:	:	be loved, be ye loved.
3rd	”	Amantor,	:	:	they must or shall be loved.

* From *impēro*, *I command*. The Imperative includes *advice*, *exhortations*, *requests*, etc.

† “The Stem of a Verb is shown in the Imperative Mood.” (L. P. § 11, e.)

‡ These forms are mostly used in *laws*, *wills*, *maxims*, etc.

193. The Present Subjunctive often has an *Imperative force*. Thus, *amem*, *may I love*, or *let me love*; *moneatur*, *let him be advised*; *eāmus*, *let us go*.

Obs. When there is a 'not,' it must be rendered by *ne*. Thus, *nē discat*, *let him not learn*. (Not, *non discat*.)

194. In Prohibitions, *i.e.* when you tell a Person *not* to do a thing, the Conjunction *nē* is used with the Second Person of the *Perfect Subjunctive*. Thus, *nē dixeris*, *do not say*; *hoc nē feceris*, *do not do this*.

'And not,' 'nor,' in Prohibitions, are translated by *nēve* or *neu*; never by *nēquc*.

Obs. *Nē* with the 2nd Person of the *Present Subjunctive* is found only in *general precepts*, *i.e.* when 'you' means 'one,' 'any person in general.' The Imperative with *nē* is confined to poetry.

195. A common way of expressing Prohibitions is by using *nōli*, *nolito*, etc. (Imperative of *nolo**), with a following Infinitive. Thus, *noli dicere*, *do not say*, literally, *be thou unwilling to say*.

EXERCISE 29.

196.

Vocabulary 29.

<i>am unwilling</i> ,	<i>nolle</i> ,	<i>nōlū-</i>
<i>burn</i> ,	<i>urēre</i> ,	<i>uss-</i>
<i>go out</i> ,	<i>exire</i> ,	<i>exīv-</i>
<i>heir</i> ,	<i>hēres</i> ,	<i>hērēd-</i>
<i>nor</i> (in Prohibitions),	<i>nēve</i> , <i>neu</i> .	
<i>now</i> ,	<i>nunc</i> .	
<i>or</i> ,	<i>aut</i> .	
<i>either—or</i> ,	<i>aut—aut</i> .	
<i>remember</i> ,	<i>mēmīnisse</i> † (Perf. form with Present meaning).	

[In Prohibitions 'not' is 'ne';
A 'non' is hateful then to see.]

* Appendix, XX, B.

† *Mēmīnī* has no Present Stem forms. It has Pluperf. *mēmī-*
nēram, Fut.-Perf. *mēmīnēro*, Imperat. *mēmēnto*, *mēmēntole*, Subj.
Perf. *mēmīnērim*, Pluperf. *mēmēnissēm*. (L. P. § 74.)

197. Fathers, warn your sons *not to be idle* (181). Mayest thou live happy. Thou shalt not bury *nor* burn a dead man in the city (192). My son shall be my heir. Either let him drink or let him depart. Soldiers, go into the city. Let us go out of the city; let us go into the woods. Be (ye) happy. Do not lie (195). Imitate the good. Let us not imitate the bad. You must love if you wish to be loved. Do not praise the idle. Exhort your pupils not be always playing. If you can, come hither. Strive to conquer. Do not promise to come tomorrow. Come yourself. Remember death (113). Let us remember that *not even* slaves ought to be despised. Either learn or depart (pl.).

Proficiscitor. Lauda bonos. Nolite peccare. Fugiamus. Exsul abito. Puer cultrum acutum nē ferat. Claudite jam rivos, pueri; sat prata bibērunt. Ita vivito ut omnes te ament. Vivite felices. Audite, et spes discite vestras. Fugitote. Arma corporibus tegendis apta sunto. Nil dictu fœdum visu-que hæc limina tangat, intra quæ puer est. Milites gladios suos acuento. I sequere servos fugientes. Secuti estis alium ducem; sequimini nunc Camillum. Ne mortem timueritis. Egressere ex urbe: patent portæ; proficiscere. Hic ames* dici pater atque princeps, Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos. O ego nē possim tales sentire dolores! Mentiantur alii; nos nunquam mentiamur. Incipe, si quid habes.

Vulpes in puteum deciderat, et altiorit marginē claudebatur. Forte hircus sitiens in eundem locum venit. Rogavit an † aqua dulcis esset et copiosa. Vulpes, fraudem moliens, "Descende," inquit, "amice; tanta est aqua bonitas, ut voluptas mea satiari non possit." Immisit se hircus. Tum vulpes, ejus cornibus nixa, § e puteo evasit, hircumque ibi inclusum reliquit.

* 'May'st thou be content.'

† 'Too deep' (to admit of escape, 99).

‡ 'Whether' (296).

§ 'Steadying itself on.' From *uitor*.

LESSON 30.

The Indefinite Pronoun, *Quis*. *Cum* (*Quum*).

(*Interrogative Sentences.*)

198. The Indefinite Pronoun 'Quis,' *any* (with its compounds), is declined *for the most part* like the Relative (Appendix, XVI, H. XVII).

Quis, any, is used after *si, if, nē, lest, num*; thus, *si quis, nē quis, num quis* (199, 201).

199. We have seen that *ut* (*nē*) are used in *Final Sentences*, and *ut* (*ut—non*) in *Consecutive Sentences*. By the same rule translate—

	<i>In Final Sentences.</i>	<i>In Consecutive Sentences.</i>
<i>that</i>	<i>never,</i>	<i>nē unquam</i>
<i>that</i>	<i>no,</i>	<i>nē ullus</i>
<i>that</i>	<i>nobody,</i>	<i>nē quis</i>
<i>that</i>	<i>nothing,</i>	<i>nē quid</i>
		<i>ut nunquam</i>
		<i>ut nullus</i>
		<i>ut nemo</i>
		<i>ut nihil</i>

with the Subjunctive (180, 185).

200. 'Cum,' *when*, is followed by the Subjunctive Imperfect and Pluperfect.

EXAMPLES. (1) *Cum hoc vidēret, exclamavit, when he saw this, he cried out.*

(2) *Cum hoc vidisset, exclamavit, when he had seen this, he cried out.*

The difference in English would be (1) 'seeing this,' or 'as he saw this.' (2) 'Having seen this,' or 'on seeing this.'

Obs. The want of an Active Perfect Participle (*having loved, having heard*) in Latin is often supplied by *cum* (often written *quum*), with the *Pluperfect Subjunctive* (Example 2). If, however, the Principal Verb is in a *Primary Tense*, the *Perfect Subjunctive* will be used. Thus, *cum bene vixerit, beate morietur, having lived well, he will die happily* (146, 157).

201. Questions in Latin are often introduced by the Interrogative Particles *-nē* and *num*; except when an Interrogative Pronoun or Adverb (as *quis?* *ubi?*) is expressed.

-Nē is *enclitic*.* It is always written after and forms part of a word. But if there is a 'not' in the sentence, *-nē* is joined to the 'non.' Thus, 'nonnē?'

-Nē simply asks a question for information. *Num* expects the answer 'No.'

EXAMPLES. *Scribit-nē puer?* *Is the boy writing?*

Num scribit puer? *Is the boy writing?* [No] †

Nonne scribit puer? *Is not the boy writing?*

Obs. The Interrogative enclitic *-nē* must be carefully distinguished from the *Final Conjunction* *nē* (180).

EXERCISE 30.

(Refer to 187.)

202.

Vocabulary 30.

<i>any</i> (after <i>si</i> , <i>nē</i> , <i>num</i>),	<i>quis</i> \ddagger (Indefinite).
<i>dare</i> ,	<i>audēre</i> (<i>ausus sum</i>).
<i>fling</i> ,	<i>præcipitare</i> ,
<i>fortune</i> ,	<i>præcipitāv-</i>
<i>go forth</i> ,	<i>fortūna</i> ,
<i>only</i> (adv.),	<i>ēgrēdi</i> ,
<i>there</i> ,	<i>egress-</i>
	<i>tantum</i> .
	<i>illic</i> .

[When the answer 'No' is expected, it will be added thus: [No].]

203. Will you not return with me to see my garden? Had you come into the city to salute the general. Had not the master warned the boys not to write such things? Must we not cultivate virtue? Is not this general skilled in waging wars? Must not fortune be conquered by endurance (by bearing)? We must eat to live. Must we not eat to live? We should not live to eat. What boy

* See Vocabulary 12.

† Properly, *The boy is not writing*, is he?

‡ Or, *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, if used in agreement. Compare 187.

Exercise 30—continued.

will cover a fault with falsehood? Is not seeing believing? Are you so idle as to learn nothing? [No] Is any one so hard-hearted as not to weep? The fathers warned their sons *never* to cover a fault with falsehood. These boys strive to learn nothing. Have I not often begged you to do nothing rashly? That judge is so hard-hearted that he is beloved by nobody (170). Who is so good as never to sin? That field is so barren that it bears no crops. Has any boy dared to do this? [No] Cicero was so great an orator that no one after him was greater. The boy, when he had heard these things, wept. The enemy, when they saw that their own (men) were being killed, flung themselves into the river. Having written the letter with his own hand, the boy went into the woods to play. The general, having ordered the soldiers to guard the gates of the city, departed. Having put the enemy to flight, our soldiers returned. The soldiers, *seeing* these things (200), went-forth from the camp. *As they returned* they saw the boy weeping.

Num quid vis? Num me putas tam dementem esse ut hoc faciam? *Sub noctem*⁸ Cæsar portas claudi milites-que ex oppido exire jussit, ne quam cives ab militibus injuriam acciperent. Leges positæ sunt,* nē quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter (180). Talis est vir, ut nullum negotium tantum sit ac tam difficile, quod ille non confidere possit. Num quid simile populus Romanus audierat aut viderat? Nonne legatos rogavi ut finem orandi facerent? Sæpe ego nē biberem volui dormire videri.

Venator quidam timidus leonis vestigia quærebat. Lignatorem rogavit, qui querens in silva cædebat, ut sibi vestigia monstraret. "Immo," inquit lignator, "ipsum leonem tibi monstrabo. Illic est. Vides-ne?" Tum venator territus respondit, "At ego non ipsum leonem, sed vestigia tantum leonis quærebam."

* Translate 'were enacted' (181). From 'pono.'

LESSON 31.

Impersonal Verbs.

204. Impersonal* Verbs are found only in the *Third Person Singular* of the Finite Verb, and in the Infinitive Mood. They are mostly of the Second Conjugation (*L. P.* § 75).

Active Impersonals have no Passive Voice.

205. Many Impersonals take an *Infinitive Clause* as Subject, with an Accusative of the Person.† Thus, *oportet me abire*, *it behoves me to go away*, i.e. *I ought to depart* (162).

206. Intransitive Verbs are not used in the Passive except *Impersonally* (81). If the *Agent* is expressed, it will be in the *Ablative* with the Preposition *a* or *ab* (85). Thus, *ludo*, *I play*; *luditur a me*, *it is played or there is playing by me*, i.e. *I play* (*L. P.* § 76).

Obs. The Passives of Transitive Verbs which may be used Intransitively are sometimes similarly employed. Thus, *quaeritur*, *the question is asked* (130).

EXERCISE 31.

(Refer to 160, 161.)

207.

Vocabulary 31.

<i>it is agreed,</i>	<i>constat.</i>
<i>it becomes-not, misbeseems,</i>	<i>dēdēcet.</i>
<i>it behoves (one ought),</i>	<i>oportet.</i>
<i>it beseems,</i>	<i>dēcet.</i>
<i>it delights,</i>	<i>jūvat.</i>
<i>it irks,</i>	<i>pīget.</i>
<i>it is lawful, permitted,</i>	<i>līcet.</i>
<i>it repents,</i>	<i>pānītēt.</i>
<i>it shames,</i>	<i>pūdet.</i>
<i>it wearies,</i>	<i>tādet.</i>

[These Verbs are regularly conjugated in the 3rd Person: e.g., *pānītēt*, *pānītēbat*, *pānītēbit*, *pānītuit*, etc.]

* From *in*, 'not,' *persōna*, 'a person.' Impersonal Verbs do not admit a *Person*, i.e. a living being, as their Subject. They are more correctly termed *Unipersonal*.

† But *libet*, *līcet*, *līquet*, 'it pleases,' 'it is lawful,' 'it is clear,' take a *Dative* of the Person (240).

208. It becomes not an orator to be angry. We ought to speak. It was announced that the fleet had come into the harbour. There is a running. (We) have walked enough. It delights (us) to go under the shade (*pl.*). (We) had come to the wood. *There is good sleeping*⁹ here. There was playing. It is agreed that Rome was founded by Romulus. A stand is made by us. You are ashamed to say these things; you were not ashamed to do (them). Our soldiers fought bravely (206). It beseems men to bear pains bravely. That river is so deep that we dare not cross it. I shall ask them not to do such things.

Piget nos eadem sæpe audire. A militibus nostris diu resistebatur. Abire licet. Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. Oportet esse ut vivas, non vivere ut ēdas. Sine virtute bene beate-que vivi⁹ non potest. Sic itur ad astra. Legem brevem esse oportet. Tacendum est feminis. Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi. In eandem arcem fugiendum est. Pænitet pueros hæc fecisse. Tædet nos diu ambulare. Hoc fieri oportet. Licet-ne proficisci?

LESSON 32.

Apposition. Summus, Imus, etc.

(*Conditional Sentences.*)

209. When two or more Substantives are used to describe *the same* person or thing, they are said to be in *Apposition*.* Thus, *Marius the Consul*; *the river Thames*.

A Substantive in Apposition must be in the same case as the Substantive which it describes. It is only the same person or thing under another name.

EXAMPLES.—*Marius consul triumphavit*, *Marius the consul triumphed*. *Hæc urbs est Roma*, *this city is Rome*. *Cæsar creatus est consul*, *Cæsar was made consul*. *Dicunt Cæsarem consulēm creatum esse*, *they say that Cæsar was made consul*.

* From *appōno*, 'I place by.' A word in Apposition is placed beside another word as an Attribute or Epithet. Hence it is either a *name*, a *title*, or a *description* (L. P. p. 173).

210. Apposition is often used in Latin where we use in English *as, for, of, when*. Thus,

Urbs Roma,	<i>The city of Rome.*</i>
Cyprus insula,	<i>The island of Cyprus.</i>
Ego te magistrum habeo,	<i>I have you as (or for) my master.</i>
Caius puer hoc fecit,	<i>Caius when a boy did this.</i>

The Apposition-Noun generally stands last in Latin.

211. Many English Substantives which describe *position* are translated by Latin *Adjectives* in agreement with their Substantives.

Such are *bottom, top; beginning, end, middle; whole, rest*. Thus, *īma quercus, the bottom or foot of the oak; summus mons, the top of the mountain, etc.*

These Adjectives generally stand before their Substantives.

212. After 'if' the English Pluperfect Indicative must be translated by the Latin Pluperfect *Subjunctive*. Thus,

Si diutius vixisset, neminem habuisset parem.
If longer he had lived, nobody he would have had equal.
(If he had lived longer, he would have had no equal.)

EXERCISE 32.

213.

Vocabulary 32.

approve,	probāre,	probāv-	probāt-
end of,	extrēmus, a, um	(in agreement).	
experience,	usus,		usu-
history,	historia,		historia-
make a proclamation,	ēdīcēre,	ēdix-	ēdict-
middle of, }	mēdius, a, um	(in agreement).	
midst of, }			
mistress,	magistra,		magistra-
third,	tertius, a, um.		
top of,	summus, a, um	(in agreement).	
watch,	vigilia,		vigili-
wealthy,	opulentus, a, um.		
victory,	victōria,		victoria-

* But 'of,' when it means 'belonging to' or 'made of,' must be translated by an Adjective. Thus, 'the men of Athens,' *Athenienses*; 'a sceptre of gold,' *sceptrum aureum*.

[When the Relative follows a noun in Apposition, the Apposition-noun is thrown into the Relative clause, and the Relative is put first. Thus, *Rome, a city which . . . Roma, quæ urbs; not urbs quæ.*]

214. We must cultivate art, the mistress of life. It is agreed that art, the mistress of life, should be cultivated. Experience, the best master, has taught me. He said that he had been taught by experience, the best master. I did the same things *when*¹¹ a boy. Cicero, a very great orator, was killed by the soldiers of Antonius. We believe that Cicero, a very great orator, was killed by Antonius' soldiers. He died *before my consulship*.¹¹ In* Herodotus, the father of history, there are many fables. He has gone to the end of the garden, a place which he loves. The top of the mountain was being held by the enemy. The fox fled into the middle of the wood. Antonius called his flight victory. The city of Saguntum was the most wealthy of the cities of Spain. Your sister Julia is said to be very beautiful. So great was the fear of all, that watches were kept through the whole of the city. The judge, a very good man, would have erred if he had done that. If you had sinned, you would have grieved. No one would have come, if you had not written this letter. It is written in the *end of* the third book. He promises *to* write about this matter in the end of the third book.

Consulem, virum fortissimum, cum exercitu misimus.
 Consul, vir fortissimus, cum exercitu a nobis missus est.
 Consules amicos habemus. Non possum id in te culpare,
 quod in me ipso et prætore et consule probavi. Frater
 meus, si oratores et poetas puer legisset, auxisset elegan-
 tiam dicendi. Potuisses proficisci ex urbe, si voluisses.
 Quid tu fecisses, si te hortatus essem ut mentireris? Mori-
 amur, et in media arma ruamus. Manlius, consul factus,
 edixit ne quis extra ordinem pugnaret. Reliqua multi-
 tudo puerorum mulierum-que fugere cœpit, ad quos se-
 quendos Cæsar equitatum misit. Vidisti-ne consulem,
 quem virum omnes laudant?

* 'Apud' (Appendix, XXIII, A).

LESSON 33.

The Accusative. Place. Space. Time.
Double Accusative. Prepositions.

215. The Accusative is the case of the Nearer Object.*

An Accusative of the Object is governed by Transitive Verbs (54).

Many Intransitive Verbs are used Transitively; many become Transitive by being compounded with a Preposition. Comparatively few, however, are found in the Passive, *except Impersonally* (206).

Intransitive Verbs may take an Accusative of *kindred meaning*,† usually with an Adjective in agreement. Thus, *vivo*, *I live*; *vivere vitam longam*, *to live a long life*.

216. Verbs of *asking*, *concealing*, and *teaching*, and Verbs of *calling*, *naming*, *making*, *thinking*,‡ and the like, take a *Double Accusative*, one of the Person, the other of the *Thing*, in the Active Voice.

The Accusative of the *Thing*, after Verbs of *asking*, *concealing*, and *teaching*, remains unchanged even when the Verb is in the Passive Voice. Thus, *Tri-būnus me primum sententiam rogavit*, *The tribune asked me first my opinion*. *Cato primus sententiam rogatus est*, *Cato was first asked his opinion*.

217. The *Place to which* one comes, goes, sends, etc. is put in the Accusative with the Preposition *ad* or *in*.

* The Nearer or *Direct Object* is so called because it is *directly* or *immediately* affected by the action of the Verb. The Remoter or *Indirect Object* is *indirectly* affected by the action of the Verb.

† Often called the 'Cognate Accusative.'

‡ Verbs of *making*, *naming*, etc., are called *Factive Verbs*; from *facio*, 'I make.'

But *dōmum, home, rus, the country, fōras, out of doors,* and names of *towns or small islands*, are put in the Accusative without a Preposition (31). Thus, *Romam profectus est, he set out for Rome.*

218. Duration of Time (*time how long*) is put in the Accusative. Thus, *tres annos Romae vixit, he lived (for) three years at Rome.*

219. The Measure of Space (*distance, height, length, width*) is put in the Accusative. Thus, *fossa quinque pedes lata, a ditch five feet wide.*

220. For a list of Prepositions governing the Accusative, see Appendix, XXIII, A.

EXERCISE 33.

221.

Vocabulary 33.

<i>beg-for*</i> (with double acc.)	<i>orāre, orāv-</i>	<i>orāt-</i>
<i>besiege,</i>	<i>oppugnāre, oppugnāv-</i>	<i>oppugnāt-</i>
<i>cautious,</i>	<i>cautus, a, um.</i>	
<i>Ceres, the goddess of</i>	<i>Cērēs,</i>	<i>Cērēr-</i>
<i>agriculture,</i>		
<i>dream (verb),</i>	<i>somniāre, somniāv-</i>	
<i>dream (subst.),</i>	<i>somnium,</i>	<i>somnio-</i>
<i>home,</i>	<i>dōmum (acc. after Verbs of motion).</i>	
<i>into the country,</i>	<i>rus (acc. after Verbs of motion).</i>	
<i>island,</i>	<i>insūla,</i>	<i>insula-</i>
<i>mean,</i>	<i>sordidus, a, um.</i>	
<i>opinion,</i>	<i>sententia,</i>	<i>sententia-</i>
<i>thrifty,</i>	<i>pareus, a, um.</i>	

[Remember that 'for' is not always a sign of the Dative.]

222. Fortune teaches the conquered the art of war. I have dreamed a pleasant dream. The coward calls himself cautious, the mean (man calls himself) thrifty. Ceres is said to have taught men the use of corn. Many states of Greece begged King Philip for assistance. The wise think experience the best master. He hopes to live many years. I hope he will live for many years. I never asked the

* 'For,' in Verbs like *ask-for, look-for, etc.*, is not a sign of the Dative, but a part of the Verb (308).

Exercise 33—continued.

gods for riches. Romulus called the city which he founded, Rome. Fortune, we make thee a goddess. Go ye home; I will go *into* the country. The boy sleeps the whole night. Will the consul be asked his opinion? [No] They would have lived a happier life if they had listened-to (*heard*) me. We have conquered, soldiers, and have fought a great battle. He set out *for* Athens. He is said to have returned to the island *of* Cyprus. Experience, the best master, has *taught* me many things. All call and think you wise. You would call me wretched. Who taught you letters? You must go out of doors. We sat there the whole day. The city of Troy was besieged *for* ten years by the Greeks. The walls were twenty feet high. Why have they not run the same course *that* (they did) before?

Non possidentem multa vocaveris recte beatum. Cæsar reliquas munitiones ab ea fossa pedes quadringentos reduxit. Socrates totius mundi se civem appellabat. Philosophia nos *quum** cæteras res omnes, *tum* quod est difficillimum docuit, ut nosmet ipsos nosceremus. Filium meum hortatus sum ne quid me celaret. Puerum hortatus sum ne quid patrem celaret. Feminæ templum Pacis adeunt. Constat feminas templum Pacis adiisse. Taurus mons Ciliciam præterit. Pater meus me puerum ausus est Romam portare, docendum artes. Filium heredem fecit. Doctas eat, inquit, Athenas. Rex Philippus auxilium rogatus est. Nuntiatum est equitatum flumen Rhenum transire. Nuntiatum est equitatum flumen Rhenum transisse. Caesar socios frumentum, quod polliciti erant, flagitabat. Tres annos nobiscum vixit. Hoc idem viginti annos audio. Ite domum pastæ, venit Hespérus, ite capellæ. Hortum ducentos pedes latum et sexcentos pedes longum habuit. Consul consilium suum omnes celavisse dicitur. Manifestum est id omnes celatos esse. Nuntiatum est reginam rus abituram esse. Caesar locum exercitu circumvénit. Legiones ab hostibus circumventæ sunt. Consul sententiam rogatus tacuit. Domum meam venit.

* 'quum'—'tum,' 'both'—'and especially.'

Exercise 33—continued.

Consulis domum venisse dicitur. Longum iter ituri estis. Tres horas a militibus nostris acriter pugnatum est. Apud amicos omnia sunt communia. Helvetii legatos Genēvam ad Cœsarem miserunt. Legati Genevam ad Cœsarem ab Helvetiis missi sunt. Consul cum reliquo exercitu in castra proficiscitur. Vir erat ob virtutem laudandus.

LESSON 34.

The Genitive.

(Subjective Genitive.)

223. The Genitive is used chiefly to define or qualify the word on which it depends.

The *Subjective Genitive* is so called because it denotes the *Subject*, *i.e.* the person or thing *possessing* or *doing* something. Thus, *Marci amor*, *the love of* (felt by) *Marcus*, implies the same as *Marcus amat*, *Marcus loves* (where *M.* is the *Subject*, 47).

The Subjective Genitive generally precedes the noun on which it depends (32).

224. The most common use of the Genitive, that of the *Author* or *Possessor*, has been already noticed (30).

225. The Genitive with *est* is used to express *duty*, *mark*, *nature*, *office*, *part*, etc. Thus, *adolescentis est majores natu verēri*, *it is the duty of a young man to reverence his elders by birth*.

226. With Verbs of *valuing* the Value is expressed by the Genitives, *magni*, *parvi*, etc., *pretii* being understood (*L. P.* § 128).

[These Genitives are also used to express *Price* with Verbs of *Selling*.]*

* With the exception of these words, however, *Price* is expressed by the Ablative (258). Some Grammarians refer these Genitives to the *Locative* case (261).

227. The Genitive of *Quality** or *Description* is always found with an *Adjective* in agreement. Thus, *vir excellentis ingenii*, a man of eminent genius. But you could not say, *vir ingenii*, a man of genius. You would have to use an *Adjective*.

228. A Genitive of the thing divided follows *Partitive*† words. Thus, *magna pars militum*, a great part of the soldiers; *omnium doctissimus*, most learned of all. (L. P. § 130.)

229. Neuter Adjectives or Pronouns expressing *Quantity*, and certain Adverbs (as *pārum*, *sātis*), are followed by a Genitive case. Thus, *multum boni*, much (of) good; *nihil novi*, nothing new; *pārum sapientiae*, too little wisdom.

[The sign of the Genitive will be omitted in English.]

EXERCISE 34.

230.

Vocabulary 34.

at a great (price),	magni.	
at a little (price),	parvi.	
brave,	fortis, e.	
colour,	cōlor,	colōr-
each (of two),	uterque, utrāque, utrumque,	
	{ Gen. utriusque (105).	
enough,	sātis.	
money, sum of money,	pecūnia,	pecunia-
one (of two)—the other	alter—alter.	
the one—the other	{ Gen. alterius (105).	
part,	pars,	parti-
too little,	pārum.	
value,	æstimāre, æstimāv-	æstimāt-

* Quality is also expressed by the *Ablative* (249). The Genitive is generally said to denote mental qualities, the Ablative to denote physical qualities. But this rule has many exceptions.

† From *partior*, 'I divide.' A list of many Partitive words is given, L. P. p. 189, N. S. vi. C.

231. It is *the duty* of soldiers to follow their general. It is a mark of a fool to *hold wisdom cheap*.¹³ It is the mark of a great mind to despise pleasures. The labour of learning is very great. The enemy killed a great part of our soldiers. Each of them is to be praised. Of all these (people) the Belgæ are the bravest. Many of the citizens have been driven out of the city. Have you seen Cæsar's gardens? Tullus Hostilius was the third of the Roman kings. Much time has been lost by you. You have enough money, too little virtue. We have seen clouds of a red colour. He is a man of the greatest authority. A fleet of twenty ships has been sent to the island of Cyprus. The city of Syracuse is the greatest of Greek cities and the most beautiful of all. He says that his house is valued *very highly*.¹³ It is probable that a part of the third legion will be sent to Athens. No time has been lost.

Sapientis est mortem parvi æstimare. Athenienses belli duos dūces deligunt, Periclem spectatæ* virtutis virum, et Sōphōclem scriptorem tragediarum. Milites exsulem, hominem maximi corporis, ad imperatorem duxerant. Beneficiorum maxima sunt ea quæ a parentibus accipimus, dum aut nescimus aut nolūmus. Hunc dolorem capitist† ferre non possum. Est fons aquæ dulcis, cuius ad marginem sæpe sedere soliti eramus. Quâ in vitâ est aliquid mali, ea esse beata non potest. Pueri, patrem vestrum, virum summæ virtutis, imitamini. Imperator primam et tertiam‡ legiones Syracusas misit. Audimus primam et tertiam legiones, cum magna parte equitatus, ab imperatore Syracusas missas esse. Reginæ filii Romam ad salutandum consulem missi sunt. Puellæ patrem hortatæ erant ne judicis consilium parvi æstimaret. Servi tantum vini bibērunt ut stare non possint. Malorum minima sunt eligenda. Rex secum in Hispaniam duxit filiam Julianam annorum decem. Quid novi nuntia-

* 'Tried.'

† 'In the head.'

‡ Not primas, tertias. There could be only one *first* and one *third* legion.

Exercise 34—continued.

tis? Consulum alter interfactus est, alter Carthaginem fūgit. Quidquid habui militum, ad urbem custodiendam misi. Scimus patriam communem omnium nostrum parentem esse (App., XVI, A). Quantum voluptatis¹³ habet industria! Non est sapientis dicere, Vivam. Vive hodie. Fuerunt olim duo pictores celeberrimi, quorum alter Zeuxis, alter Parrhasius appellatus est.

LESSON 35.

The Genitive—continued.

(*Objective Genitive. Misericordia, paucitatem, etc.*)

232. The *Objective Genitive* denotes the *Object*, i.e. the Person or Thing to which, or *against* which, some action is directed. Thus, *civium amor patriæ*, *the citizens' love of (for) their country*, implies 'cives amant patriam.' Here 'civium' is an instance of the *Subjective*, 'patriæ' of the *Objective Genitive* (223).

The Objective Genitive generally follows the noun on which it depends.

233. An Objective Genitive follows—

- (1) Substantives, Adjectives, and Participles,* which express *care*, *desire*, *knowledge*, *recollection*, *skill*, or their opposites (122, 2).
- (2) Adjectives and Verbs of *remembering* or *forgetting*, and some Verbs of *pitying*.†
- (3) Many Adjectives and Verbs of *abounding* or *wanting*.

EXAMPLES.—(1) *Amor patriæ*, *love for one's country*; *avidus belli*, *greedy for war*; *negligens officii*, *careless of duty*. (2) *Immemor beneficii*, *forgetful of a kindness*; *miserere mei*, *pity me*. (3) *Vita plena metūs*, *a life full of fear*; *indigeo medicinæ*, *I want medicine*.

* i.e. Participles used as *Adjectives*; as, *amans*, *diligens*, *negligens* (147, *Obs.*).

† *Mēmīni*, *reminiscor*, *I remember*, and *obliviscor*, *I forget*, take Accusative as well as Genitive. *Misereor*, *miseresco*, *I pity*, take the Genitive. *Miseror*, *commiseror*, take the Accusative.

Obs. Many words expressing *abundance, fulness, want, etc.*, take an Ablative (*L. P.* § 119).

234. The Impersonals,* *mīsēret, pānītet, pīget, pūdet, tādet*, take an *Accusative* of the *Person who feels* pity, shame, etc.; but a *Genitive* of the person (or thing) who *excites* or *causes* the pity, etc. Thus, *mīsēret me frātris tui, I pity your brother*; *tādet me vitæ, I am weary of life* † (207).

235. The Objective Genitive will often have to be translated in English by *about, against, for, from*; and sometimes by *in, with*. Thus, *fūga malōrum, an escape from evils*; *cura civitatis, anxiety about the state*. We must be guided by the sense.

EXERCISE 35.

(Refer to 196, 207.)

236.

Vocabulary 35.

<i>confess,</i>	<i>fatēri</i> (<i>fassus sum</i>).	
<i>confidence,</i>	<i>fidūcia,</i>	<i>fiducia-</i>
<i>deny, say—not,</i>	<i>negāre,</i> <i>negāv-</i>	<i>negāt-</i>
<i>desire (subst.),</i>	<i>cupiditas,</i>	<i>cupiditat-</i>
<i>forget,</i>	<i>oblivisci</i> (<i>oblitus sum</i>).	
<i>forgetful,</i>	<i>immēmor.</i>	
<i>full,</i>	<i>plenus, a, um.</i>	
<i>jest,</i>	<i>jōcus,</i>	<i>joco-</i>
<i>lover,</i>	<i>amans</i> (<i>participle</i>).	
<i>mindful,</i>	<i>mēmor.</i>	
<i>recollect,</i>	<i>reminisci</i> (<i>no Perfect</i>).	
<i>remedy,</i>	<i>remedium,</i>	<i>remedio-</i>
<i>sloth,</i>	<i>ignāvia,</i>	<i>ignavia-</i>
<i>truth,</i>	<i>vēritas,</i>	<i>veritat-</i>

[After *to pity, remember, forget,*
Bear in mind that a Genitive rightly is set.]

* See 204.

† In these examples the Accusative is the case of the *Nearer*, the Genitive the case of the *Remoter Object* (215).

237. We have never been forgetful of benefits. All things which are seen are full of God. Epaminondas was *such a lover of*¹⁷ truth that he did *not* lie *even in jest*.² He is said to have been most careless-about his friends (235). I remember, nor shall I ever forget, that night. The love of money destroys many. He denied that he had ever been desirous of waging war. The slaves begged the general to pity them. The desire for pleasure and attachment to virtue cannot easily exist in the same man. Cæsar exhorted the soldiers to remember their former valour, *and not to forget* (their) wives and children (194). We pity the poor. I repent of my folly. The boys are ashamed of their idleness. Socrates was not ashamed to confess that he did not know many things. Must we not seek an escape from danger? The general had such confidence in his own affairs that he was unwilling to change his plans. There is no remedy against death. We should strive to imitate Scævola's style *in* speaking.

Venturæ mémores jam nunc estote senectæ. Vive memor nostri. Amor virtutis est laudandus. Milites finem oppidi oppugnandi fecerunt. Neuter sui tegendi corporis memor fuit. Sororis meæ filius equi regendi imperitus est. Miseremini sòciorum. Pudet me consilii mei. Me civitatis morum et piget et tædet. Puer equi regendi peritus fieri cupit. Spes est nulla salutis. Præcepta vivendi audire volumus. Cura rerum alienarum multum negotii tulit. Stultitiae tuæ te pænitibit. Res est solliciti plena timoris amor. Semper hujus diei et loci meminero. Pecuniae indigere dicebatur. Mors est fuga sola laborum. Injuriarum obliisci oportet. Dolor injuriarum non est laudandus. Luctus mortuorum fines suos habet. Si qua tui Corydōnis habet te cura, venito (198). Forte oblitus eram lucernam extinguere.

LESSON 36.

The Dative.

238. The Dative is the case of the Recipient or Remoter (Indirect) Object (215).

Trajective* words take a Dative of the Remoter Object (L. P. § 105).

Many Verbs take an *Accusative* of the Nearer Object as well as a *Dative* of the Remoter Object. Such are called *Trajective-Transitive* Verbs. Thus, *do librum tibi*, *I give the book to you*.

239. Perhaps the most common use of the Dative is the Dative of the *Person for* † or *to whom* (Datīvus Commōdi vel Incommōdi, L. P. § 107). Thus, *Ager vobis arabitur*, *the field shall be ploughed for you*; *molestus amīcis*, *troublesome to his friends*.

240. GENERAL RULES.

(1) A Dative follows all the compounds of *sum*, except *possum*.

Obs. Sum with the Dative has the meaning of 'habeo,' *I have*. Thus, *est mihi liber*, *I have a book*.

(2) A Dative follows many Verbs compounded with *Bene*, *male*, *satis*, *rē-*,
ad, *ante*, *con*, *in*, *inter*, *de*,
ob, *super*, *sub*, *with post and prae*.

(3) A Dative case will follow *injure*, *spare*,
Believe, *persuade*, *give*, *envy*, *show*, *declare*,
Have-leisure, *please*, *displease*, *command*, *obey*,
Permit, *serve*, *wed* (of females, that's to say),
Favour, *indulge*, *heal*, *pardon*; to this list
Add *pay-attention*, *threaten*, *help*, *resist*.†

* From *trajicio*, 'I throw over.' Trajective words *throw* their action *over* to the Remoter Object.

† When 'for' = 'instead of,' or 'in defence of,' the Preposition *pro* is used with the Ablative.

‡ But *delecto*, *guberno*, *jubeo*, *juro*, *laudo*, *rego*, *sāno*, *sīno*, take Accusative.

Obs. Many words in Latin are followed by a Dative where we use *no Preposition* in English. Some words, as *irascor*, *I am angry*, take the sign 'with.' After Compound words the sign will vary with the meaning of the Latin Preposition (*L. P.* p. 136, *G.*).

EXERCISE 36.

241.

Vocabulary 36.

<i>am angry,</i>	īrasci,	(irātus sum).
<i>am serviceable, do good,</i>	prōdesse,*	prōfū-
<i>am wanting, fail,</i>	deesse,	dēfū-
<i>command,</i>	impērāre,	imperāv.
<i>displease,</i>	displēcēre,	displēcu-
<i>envy,</i>	invīdēre,	invīd-
<i>injure,</i>	nōcēre,	nōcū-
<i>marry (of the woman),</i>	nūbēre,	nups-
<i>obey,</i>	pārēre,	pārū-
<i>pay attention,</i>	{ dārē opēram (122).	
<i>persuade,</i>	stūdēre,	stūdū-
<i>please,</i>	persuadēre,	persuās-
<i>spare,</i>	plācēre,	plācū-
<i>threaten,</i>	parcēre,	peperc-
	mīnāri,	{ pars-
		(mīnātus sum).

[‘*To*’ is often omitted in English. Thus, *I gave him the book* ;
i.e. I gave the book to him.]

242. The slave gave the cup to (his) master. The poet will have told you the whole of the story. For whom are you carrying this burden? I neither am-wanting to you, my brother, nor will I be wanting. The consuls are said to be friendly to us. Know that your letters are most pleasing to me. That man is useless to himself. It is the mark of a wise man to command himself. Do not injure another. It is the duty of a good citizen to obey the laws of his country. I persuaded the general *not* to set out for Rome (181). *I have* two yachts, of which *the one* pleases me, *the other* displeases. Venus married Vulcan. The king threatened the exiles *with* death.¹⁸ Will you not beg the king to spare the wretched

* The compounds of ‘sum’ are conjugated exactly like ‘sumi,’ but *prodesse* drops *d* before all tenses beginning with a consonant. Thus, *pro-sum* not *prod-sum* (*L. P.* § 50).

MUTII
Exercise 36—continued.

exiles? That boy pays-attention to reading the orators and poets. His father warned him not to injure the good. He is said to have been warned by his father not to injure the good. We should strive to do good to *as many as possible.*¹⁰ Your design will be serviceable neither to me nor to you. Solon wrote laws for the men of Athens. To himself he seemed happy. It is disgraceful to envy the good. I will show you the way. I am going to give you the book I wrote about despising death. Tell us a story. Do not be angry with me. Do not please yourself too much. The judge has ten sons. Slaves cultivate fields not for themselves but for others. We should be angry with vices, not with men.

Si patriæ prodesse amabis, bonorum laudem merebimini. Videor mihi omnium miserrimus esse. Hortor vos nē ignoscendo malis bonos perdatis. Tu mihi sola plăces; placeam tibi, Cynthia, solus. Nostro succurre labori. Miseris succurrere disco. Nē quā meis dictis esto mora: neu quis ob inceptum subitum segnior ito. Nē ignavis quidem maledicere oportet. Multis pāruimus; nemini nocuimus. Fratris mei uxor servis ejus semper male-dicebat. Tibi tua, mihi mea placent. Adolescentes sibi imperare discant. Neu desint epulis rosæ, neu vivax* apium, neu breve* liltum. An nescis longas regibus esse manus? Nocere altéri non licet. Non solum nobis divites esse volumūs. Intelligimus domum pulcram dominis ædificatam esse, non muribus. Anātum ova gallinis sæpe supponimus, e quibus pulli orti aluntur ab iis, ut a matribus. Quid illi bello simile† fuit? Quis te mihi casus adēmit? Sic vos non vobis vellēra fertis, oves. Servus exsuli pollicitus erat se reginam interfectorum esse. Mihi nemo est amicior, nec jucundior, nec carior. Tibi uni parcam. In civitate, quibus opes nullæ sunt, bonis invident (166). Lopus cani est simillimus. Constat lupum cani simillimum esse. Fratri tuo nē invidēris.

* 'Long-lived,' 'ever-green,' . . . 'short-lived.'

† *Similis* is generally used with a Genitive of a living being; always with Genitive of a Personal Pronoun.

LESSON 37.

The Dative—continued.

Impersonal Construction.

243. A Dative of the *Purpose** is often used with the Verb *sum*, Verbs of Motion, and a few others, where we in English use a *Nominative* or an *Adjective*.

This Dative is generally found with a *Second Dative* of the *Person* ('the Recipient'). Thus, *Hoc vobis commōdo erit*, *this will be an advantage* (or *advantageous*) *to you*. *Hoc mihi dono dat*, *he gives this to me as a present* (L. P. § 108).

244. Verbs which govern a Dative only can only be used *Impersonally* in the Passive Voice. Thus, *nōceo*, *I hurt*; *noceo tibi*, *I hurt you*. But, *I am hurt*, is not 'noceor,' but 'mihi nocētur,' *hurt-is-done to me*.

245. As Verbs governing the Dative can only be used *Impersonally* in the Passive (244), so the *Gerundive* of Verbs which govern a Dative admits of the *Impersonal Construction only* (130). Thus, *credendum est amīco*, *one (we) must trust a friend*. (Not, 'a friend must trust.') 'Credendus est amicus' would be wrong.

Obs. If it is necessary to name the *Agent*, the *Abative* with *a* or *ab* should be used rather than the Dative, to avoid ambiguity. Thus, *reginæ a nobis parendum est*, *we must obey the queen* (literally, *obedience-must-be-rendered to the queen by us*). Here, *reginæ* is Dative of the Object. A second *Dative* of the *Agent* would render it doubtful whether the queen must obey us, or we must obey the queen. (Compare 133.)

* *i.e.* that *for which* a person or thing *serves*. It is also called the Dative of the Complement (L. P. § 108) and the Dative of the Predicate.

EXERCISE 37.

246.

Vocabulary 37.

<i>advantage,</i>	commōdum,	commōdo-
<i>advantageous, to be,</i>	commōdo esse.	
<i>disgrace,</i>	dēdēcūs,	dēdēcōr-
<i>gift,</i>	{ dōnum, mūnus,	dono- mūnēr-
<i>hatred,</i>	odium,	odio-
<i>hateful, to be,</i>	odio esse.	
<i>laughing-stock,</i>	ludibrium,	ludibrio-
<i>liar,</i>	mendax,	mendāci-
<i>protection,</i>	præsidium,	præsidio-

247. Cæsar left the first and third legions *as a protection* for the camp (243). He gave this book to me *as a gift*. Was not this *advantageous* to the citizens? We should succour the poor. The enemy were bravely resisted by our soldiers. Your praise is envied. We shall be spared. Who persuaded you to do this? Have you been persuaded to set out for Rome? [No] The poet seems to have been a laughing-stock to everybody. That matter has been a great care to me. The laws must be obeyed. The orator cannot persuade the citizens to succour the poor. The citizens cannot be persuaded by the orator to succour the poor. *I have* a son who is a very great care (to me). We must pardon many by whom we have been reviled. The book was given to the boy as a gift. We must pardon those who have sinned *unwillingly*.¹⁶ A beautiful house often becomes a disgrace to the owner. Liars are never believed. We should not be angry with friends. You cannot be injured. The ambassadors, *seeing* that they were a laughing-stock to everybody, returned home (200). He will be *hateful*²¹ to himself. No hope of resisting the enemy (*pl.*) remains.

Attalus regnum suum Romanis dono dedit. Socii Romanis auxilio venerant. Cui bono fuerit? Divitibus invideri solet. Exemplo est magni formica laboris (227). Id mihi voluptati erat. Ne hostibus quidem maledicendum est. *Male creditur*⁹ hosti. Facile tibi persuadebo. Facile tibi persuadebitur. Magister, nonne pueris parces? Nonne pueris a te parceret? Parensum est parentibus. Paren-

Exercise 37—continued.

tibus a filiis bonis parebitur. Duæ legiones a Cæsare præsidio castris relictae erant. Cæsar Belgis breviter respondit. Belgis a Cæsare breviter responsum est. Ille omnium turpissimus tibi nihil nocuerat. Ab illo omnium turpissimo tibi nihil nocitum erat. Vobis magno honori est sociis auxilio venisse. Respondit se sibi ipsi odio esse. Satisfaciendum est agricolis, quorum in prata filii nostri lusum iverant. Nihil facile persuadetur invitis. Julia sorori risui fuisse creditur. Non modo non invidetur illi ætati, verum etiam favetur. Invitus¹⁶ tibi nocui. Imperavit ne civibus parceretur. Qui mentiri aut fallere patrem audebit, ei facile suadebitur ut cæteros fallat.

LESSON 38.

The Ablative. Quasi-Passive Verbs.

248. An English Preposition is generally required wherever an Ablative stands in Latin. Such are *at*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *on*, *through*, *with*, etc. (L. P. p. 136). For a list of Latin Prepositions governing the Ablative (Appendix, XXIII, B).

249. Among the most common uses of the Ablative are the following:—

- (1) Ablatives of Cause (*owing to what?*).
- (2) „ Instrument (*by what means?*).
- (3) „ Manner (*how?*).
- (4) „ Quality (*of what description?*).
- (5) „ Agent (*by whom?*).

The Ablatives of the *Instrument* and of the *Agent* have been already noticed (37, 85) and amply illustrated.

The Ablative of *Manner* is rare without an Epithet (L. P. p. 136), unless the Preposition *cum* is used. Thus we may say *cum gaudio*, *with joy*; *magno gaudio*,* *with great joy*; but not 'gaudio' alone.

* Or, *magno cum gaudio*.

EXAMPLES. (1) *pallidus irā*, *pale with or from anger*.

(2) *mori senectūte*, *to die of old age*.

(3) *summā celeritate rediit*, *he returned with the utmost speed.**

(4) *Senex promissā barbā*, *an old man with a flowing beard* (227).

Obs. The Ablative of *Quality* always takes an Epithet. The Preposition *cum* is never used with an Ablative of the *Instrument* (37).

250. *Quasi-Passive* Verbs have an Active form with Passive meaning. They are five in number (*L. P.* § 72). Of these, *fio*, *vapūlo*, *vēneo*,† are used with an Ablative of the *Agent* (with *a* or *ab*) as the Passives of *facio*, *verbero*, *vendo*.

EXERCISE 38.

251.

Vocabulary 38.

<i>am beaten,</i>	<i>vāpūlāre,</i>	<i>vapulāv-</i>	<i>vapulat-</i>
<i>am sold,</i>	<i>vēnire</i> (250),	<i>venīv-</i>	
<i>bull,</i>	<i>taurus,</i>		<i>tauro-</i>
<i>hunger,</i>	<i>fāmes,</i>		<i>(fami-)</i>
<i>hurt,</i>	<i>lædēre</i> (<i>with acc.</i>), <i>læs-</i>		<i>læs-</i>
<i>joy,</i>	<i>gaudium,</i>		<i>gaudio-</i>
<i>manner, means,</i>			
<i>method,</i>	<i>mōdus,</i>		<i>modo-</i>
<i>milk,</i>	<i>lac,</i>		<i>(lacti-)</i>
<i>quiet,</i>	<i>quiētus, a, um.</i>		
<i>shelter,</i>	<i>fovēre,</i>	<i>fōv-</i>	<i>fōt-</i>
<i>shine,</i>	<i>nītēre,</i>	<i>nītu-</i>	
<i>shout,</i>	<i>exclamāre,</i>	<i>exclamāv-</i>	<i>exclamāt-</i>
<i>silence,</i>	<i>silentium,</i>		<i>silentio-</i>
<i>wing,</i>	<i>penna,</i>		<i>penna-</i>

* But 'with speed,' or 'in haste,' would be *celeriter* (adverb); not 'celeritate' alone. Many such expressions in English must be translated by Latin adverbs; thus, *in anger*, *in sorrow*, *with diligence*, *with kindness*=*angrily*, *sorrowfully*, *diligently*, *kindly*, respectively (188, note). Sometimes *Adjectives* are used adverbially in Latin (see Differences of Idiom, 16).

† Conjugated like *eo*, 'I go.' It is compounded of *renum-co*, 'I go to sale.' Similarly, *vendo* is *renum-do*. 'Vēneo' has no supines, gerunds, or participles. It must be carefully distinguished from *vēnio*, *vēni*, *vētum*, *I come* (151, note).

252. The peacock's tail shines with various colours. He did these things with a very sad countenance. He returned home with the utmost speed. Hens shelter their chickens with their wings, *that* they may *not* be hurt by the cold. Many animals are nourished with milk. My brother, whilst he was setting out with a friend, was wounded by the slave with a knife. I have sent my son to you with this letter. He who fears those things which cannot be avoided, can by no means live with a quiet mind. The exile is said to have died of hunger. The orators were heard with silence. All were grieving at the queen's death. The citizens shouted with joy. We are tired with standing. Bulls defend themselves with horns. I heard the orator with pleasure. The boy's letter had been written with great care. We hear that the boy has been beaten by his brother. The world was made by God. My father was (a man) of large body.

Hoc nullo modo fieri potest. Milites nostri summa vi* hostibus restiterunt. *Alia* animalia gradiendo, *alia* serpendo ad pastum accedunt, *alia* volando, *alia* nando. Ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea quae videmus. Rex, Cæsaris fama territus, liberos suos obsides misit. Respondit se a cive spoliari malle, quam ab hoste venire. Cantando victus abibis. Pater ejus magno capite, acutis oculis, magnis pedibus fuit. Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore. Vir summo ingenio, litterarum peritus, multæ industriæ et magni laboris fuit. Non semper viator a latrone, sœpe latro a viatore interficitur. Monere; neu malorum exempla imitatus sis. Multi, malorum exempla imitati, ab iratis parentibus vapulaverunt. Cæsar victis Gallis persuasit ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent. Multis ignoscendum est a quibus læsi sumus. Tantæ fuit industriæ filius meus ut discipulorum omnium doctissimus putaretur. Tu si haec pollicitus esses, omnes gaudio exclamassent.‡ Hic murus aeneus esto, nil con-

* 'With all their might.'

† *Alii—alii*, 'some'—'others.'

‡ *L. P.* § 59, note.

Exercise 38—continued.

scire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpâ. Nil sine magno vita labore dedit mortalibus. Mille modis homines moriuntur. Brevitas nostra omnibus Gallis contemptui est præ magnitudine corporum suorum. Incipe, parve puer, risu cognoscere matrem. Sperat tibi a me persuasum iri. Cantabit vacuus* coram latrone viator.

LESSON 39.

The Ablative—continued.

Time, Price.

253. Adjectives and Verbs expressing *abundance*, *want*, *deprivation*, *filling*, etc., commonly take an Ablative. Some take either Genitive or Ablative (233).

254. The following Adjectives and Verbs take an Ablative:—

Adjectives: *contentus*, *content*; *dignus*, *worthy*; *frētus*, *relying*; *indignus*, *unworthy*; *līber*, *free*; *præditus*, *induced*.

Verbs: *fungor*, *I discharge*; *fruor*, *I enjoy*; *utor*, *I use*; *vescor*, *I feed on*; *potior*,[†] *I get possession of*; *dignor*, *I deem worthy*; *nītor*, *I lean on*.

255. The *Time at which* or *within which* a thing takes place (*Time when*) is expressed by the Ablative. Thus, *æstāte*, *in summer*; *eadem nocte*, *in the same night*.

Obs. Time *how long* (Duration of Time) is expressed by the Accusative (218).

* *With an empty purse.* Lit. ‘empty.’

[†] *Potior* also takes a Genitive when it means *to obtain sovereign power*, *political power*, etc.

256. *Cost, Price* (Amount at which or for which) are expressed by the Ablative. Thus, orationem vendidit viginti talentis, *he sold a speech for twenty talents* (*L. P.* § 117; p. 137).

Obs. The Ablative is used when the cost or price is specified. The Genitives *magni, parvi*, etc., are used when the value is stated in a general way (226).

EXERCISE 39.

(Refer to 123, 130, 156.)

257.

Vocabulary 39.

<i>at once,</i>	s��mul.	
<i>buy,</i>	��m��re, ��m��,	empt-
<i>cheese,</i>	cas��us,	caseo-
<i>content,</i>	contentus, a, um.	
<i>flesh,</i>	caro,	carn-
<i>light,</i>	lux,	l��c-
<i>month,</i>	mensis,	mensi-
<i>most (men),</i>	pler��que, pler��que, pler��que (<i>no Gen.</i>).	
<i>talent (sum of money),</i>	talentum,	talento-
<i>talent (ability),</i>	ing��nium,	ingenio-
<i>think (reflect),</i>	c��git��re, cogit��v-	cogit��t-
<i>winter (adj.),</i>	hibernus, a, um.	

[After a Verb of *buying* or *selling*, 'for' is a sign of the Ablative.]

258. Swallows depart in the winter months. The soldiers, having set out in the third watch of the night, came to the town of Saguntum. That victory was bought for much blood. Most people, relying-on their talent, both think and speak at once. We are content with a little.³ These things are unworthy of you. The advantages which we use, the light which we enjoy, are given us by God. Our men got-possession-of the enemy's camp. I will use Cicero as my example (210). We are accustomed to lean upon the advice and authority of those whom we love. These people are said to live on milk, cheese, (and) flesh. My friend said that he would sell his yacht for three talents. I was born the same day as the queen. He died the day he was born (168). Having set out from the camp in the third watch with three legions, he came-up*

* Use *per-venio, -v  ni.*

Exercise 39—continued.

to that part of the enemy which had not yet crossed the river. It is the part of a good citizen to strive to discharge the duties of life. The mind of man is nourished by learning and thinking. I endeavoured to *make a good use of*²² the riches which I received from my father.

Auctio fiet: *uxor ejus, servi, omnia, auro venibunt.* Has oves magno emi (256). *Scis vincere, victoriâ uti nescis.* *Dī tibi dīvitias dederunt artemque fruendi.* *Ætas juvenum ad hæc utenda idonea est.* *Credidimus fatis;* *utendum est judice bello.* *Tuo tibi judicio est utendum* (130). *Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori.* *Sperne voluptates;* *nocet empta dolore voluptas.* *Non multi flores vere primo nascuntur* (211). *Commoda quibus utimur, lucem-que qua fruimur, a Deo nobis dari videmus.* *Quod hostes diebus viginti ægre confecerant, id Cæsar uno die fecit.* *Si canimus silvas, silvæ sint consule dignæ.* *Constat cives te omni honore indignissimum existimare.* *Philosophi docent mortem omni malo carere.* *Alter frēnis eget, alter calcaribus.* *Qui veram gloriam adipisci volet,* *justitiæ officiis fungatur.* *Dicenda bono sunt bona verba die.* *Cæsari omnia uno tempore erant agenda.*

LESSON 40.

The Ablative—continued.

Place.

(*The Locative.*)

259. The Place *from which* one goes (Place *whence*) is put in the Ablative with *a*, *ab*, or *ex*, unless the place mentioned is a *town* or a *small island*. Thus, *ex urbe vénit*, *he is coming out of the city.* But, *Romā profectus est*, *he set out from Rome;* *Delo rediit*, *he has returned from Delos.*

*Dōmo, from home, humo, from the ground, rūrē, *from the country,* fall under this head.

* *Rūrē* without a Preposition or a qualifying word is never 'in the country' in prose. 'Ruri' is 'in the country.'

260. The Place *where* anything happens is put in the Ablative, generally with the Preposition *in*.* Thus, *in Italiā*; *in urbe*; *in portu*; *in summo monte*.

[With *medius*, or *totus*, the Preposition is generally omitted.]

But if the Place be a *town* or a *small island* the Locative† is used.

261. In *Singular* Nouns of the first and second Declensions the Locative ends, *like the Genitive*, in *æ* or *i*. Thus, *Romæ*,‡ *at Rome*; *Corinthi*, *at Corinth*.

In all other Nouns (including those declined only in the Plural) the Locative ends, *like the Ablative*, in *-is* or *-ibus*. Thus, *Tibūre*,‡ *at Tibur*; *Athēnis*, *at Athens*; *Trallībus*, *at Tralles*.

[Though the Locative, *as a separate Case-form*, has disappeared, it survives in the following words: *belli*,|| *domi*, *humi*, *foris*, *militiæ*, *ruri*; *heri*, *vesp̄eri*; *ibi*, *ubi*, and a few other so-called Adverbs. Other constructions are also referred with great probability to this case.]

Obs. A Possessive Pronoun, or 'aliēnus' (*of or belonging to another*), is often found in agreement with *domi*. Thus, *domi meæ*, *at my house*; *domi alienæ*, *at another's house*, etc. So, *domi Cæsaris*, *at Caesar's house*. But no *Adjective* is allowed except *alienus*.

262. When the name of the place *whither* or *whence* is in apposition to *city*, *island*, *town*, a Preposition is used. Thus, *ad urbem Antiochiam*, *ex urbe Roma*.

But the place *where* is put in the Locative, and the *Apposition-Noun* in the *Ablative*, with or without *in*. Thus, *Antiochiae cēlēbri urbe*; *Neapoli in celeberrimo oppido*.

* Sometimes *ad*, *apud*, with Acc. are used. *Ad quantum lapidem*, *at the fourth milestone*; *apud oppidum*, *near the town*.

† From *lōcāc* (*lōcus*), 'to place.' The Locative is an old case denoting *Place where* or *at which*.

‡ Originally, *Romāi*, *Tibūri*.

|| *Belli*, *militiæ*, used only in conjunction with *domi*. Otherwise (i.e. when they stand singly) *in bello*, *in militia*.

EXERCISE 40.

263.

Vocabulary 40.

at home,	domi.
at (my) house,	domi (meæ).
Cadiz,	Gädēs (pl.),
Corinth,	Corinthus,
delay, wait,	mōrāri (morātus sum).
Ephesus,	Ēphēsus,
in the country,	rūri (259).
in the evening,	vespēri.
in the field, on service,	militiæ.*
on the ground,	būmi.

264. Great orators, poets, and philosophers lived at Athens. At Rome, at Athens, at Corinth, the arts were cultivated. I lived ten years at Cadiz. He set out from Syracuse in the *beginning of* (211) spring. We are going to set out from the city into the country in the evening. We love *life* in the country (113). *Life* in the country is pleasant. *There is good sleeping*⁹ at my house. The boys were sitting on the ground. Cæsar, having delayed a few days in Asia, heard that Pompey had been seen at Cyprus. The exiles fled from the city of Ephesus. They are said to have fled from Ephesus into Italy. Ambassadors have been sent to Alexandria to the king. When I was at Carthage I often used-to-see Hannibal. At home and *in the field* he was most illustrious. The legions set out for Britain yesterday in the evening. We hear that two legions are about to return from Cadiz. The sun does not always rise in the same place.

Artemisia, Mausōli, Cariæ regis, uxor, nobile illud Halicarnassi fecit sepulcrum. Tempestatis tante dissimilitudines sæpe sunt, ut alia Tuscūli, alia Romæ sit. Babilōne bene vivitur. Audio nihil esse neque auri neque argenti in Britannia (229). Nonne mavis sine periculo domi tuæ esse quām cum periculo alienæ? Nolebant exire domo. Rus ex urbe fugērunt: rure in urbem redire cupiunt. *Parvi* sunt foris arma, nisi consilium est domi. Virtus omni loco nascitur. In Asiam ad regem militatum† abiit.

* See preceding note.

† 'To serre (as a soldier).' Supine.

Exercise 40—continued.

Pompeio ægrotanti præceptum erat a medico ut turdum ēdēret. Quum negarent servi eam àvem usquam æstivo tempore posse reperiri, nisi apud Lucullum, qui turdos domi aleret, vetuit Pompeius turdum inde peti, aliam-que avem sibi parari jussit. Idem a Cæsare Pharsāli victus Alexandriam in Ægyptum fugit. Ibi a Ptolemæo rege interfectus est.

LESSON 41.

The Ablative Absolute.

265. The Ablative Absolute describes the *time* or the *circumstances under which* a thing happens.

A Substantive and a Participle are often joined in the Ablative case, which is called the *Ablative Absolute** (95).

Instead of a Participle, an Adjective or another Substantive is often used.

EXAMPLES.—Rēgibus exactis, consūles crēati sunt, *Kings having been driven out, consuls were elected.*

Rege incōlūmi, mens omnibus una est, *The king (being) safe, all have one mind* (240).

Me duce, tutus eris, *I (being) your guide, you will be safe.*

Obs. The Verb *sum* has no *Present Participle* in use. Hence an Adjective alone, or a Substantive alone, must often be used, as in the two last Examples.

266. The Ablative Absolute is often used to supply the want of an Active Perfect Participle in Latin (146, 200). Thus, *Imperator, victis hostibus, domum rediit, the general, having conquered the enemy, returned home.*

* From *absolutus* (Part. of *absolvo*), 'free,' 'independent,' i.e. not governed by any other word in the sentence.

† Literally, 'the enemy having been conquered.'

It must be distinctly remembered that *none but Deponent Participles** can render the English Perfect Participle with 'having.' Thus, *Imperator, hæc locutus, abiit*, is right. So is, *Imperator, victis hostibus, abiit*. But 'victus hostes' would be wrong (157).

Obs. Beware of putting *itus, ventus, discessus, descensus*, for 'having gone,' 'having come,' 'having departed,' 'having descended,' and the like.

267. In English we have a *Nominative Absolute*, and this will often be translated by the Latin Ablative Absolute. Thus, *Thou away, the very birds are mute (te absente)*. *The city having been taken, the soldiers returned (urbe captā)*. *Weather permitting, there will be a display of fireworks*.

The Ablative Absolute may be variously rendered in English. Thus, *regibus expulsis, after the expulsion of the kings*. *Rege incolumi, when (while) the king is safe*. *Me duce, if I am your guide*. *Te invito, without your consent*, etc. (341).

EXERCISE 41.

268.

Vocabulary 41.

<i>barc,</i>	<i>nudus, a, um.</i>	
<i>cause,</i>	<i>causa,</i>	<i>causa-</i>
<i>disease,</i>	<i>morbus,</i>	<i>morbo-</i>
<i>make (a king, } <i>consul, etc.,</i></i>	<i>creāre,</i>	<i>creāt-</i>
<i>people,</i>	<i>pōpūlus,</i>	<i>populo-</i>
<i>skin, hide,</i>	<i>pellis,</i>	<i>pellī-</i>
<i>unaware,</i>	<i>{ inscīns, a, um.</i>	
	<i>{ (me inscio, without my knowledge.)</i>	

* Including, of course, *Semi-Deponent Participles*, and the Participles, *cēnātus, jurātus, pōlūs, prānsus, nuptā* (of a woman). *L.P.* § 73.

[Before doing the sentence, be careful to ask yourself what is the Subject of the Verb; and remember that the *Nominative* is the Absolute case in *English*, but the *Ablative* in Latin.]

269. King Pompilius being dead, the people made Tullus Hostilius king. Cæsar, having fortified the camp, left two legions *as* a guard (243). Having heard the shout, our men fought more vigorously. Nature and virtue being our guides, *error cannot by any means be made*.* My father went to Spain as general when I was a boy. Physicians, when they have found the cause of a disease, think that the cure is found. These things were done *in my consulship*.¹¹ The Germans weart skins, a great part of the body being bare. Cæsar, having conquered Pompey, set out for Asia. My brother sold his horse *without my knowledge*.¹¹ The city having been taken, the enemy begged-for peace. Cæsar having *thus*³ spoken, the ambassadors returned home. The judge having promised to be present, my brother will be easily persuaded to set out for Rome. It is plain that, *if you are unwilling*, the business cannot be finished. The letter having been written, the boy went *to play*. After reading the letter, he returned with the greatest haste.

Quid rides? Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur. Bello *Helvetiorum*¹⁵ confecto, totius fere Galliæ legati, ad Cæsarem gratulatum convenerunt. Te veniente die, te decedente‡ canebat. Vento secundo, classis in portum rediit. Nobis invitis, frustra nitēris ut negotium conficias. Rege duce bellum gestum est. Illud rege vivo factum esse dicitur. Submota rosa, rosarum odor in manu manet. Nonne verum est rosarum odorem, submota rosa, in manu manere? Multis audientibus locutus est. Sole oriente, omnia clariora fiunt. Hæc nullo præcipiente mihi cognita sunt.

Epimenides, quum solus ex urbe egressus esset, subita pluviæ vi compellente, in speluncam quandam ingressus, quadraginta septem perpetuos annos obdormivit. Tandem

* 'Errari nullo modo potest' (206).

† 'Utuntur' (254). ‡ Supply 'die.'

Exercise 41—continued.

somno solutus (254) e spelunca prodit; circumspicit; mutata videt omnia, silvas, ripas, flumina, arbores, agros. Accedit ad urbem; neque novit quemquam, neque a quopiam agnitus est.

Oppidani, armorum magnâ multitudine de muro in fossem quæ erat ante oppidum jactâ, sic ut prope summum murum acervi armorum adæquarent,* portis patefactis eo die pace usi sunt.†

Sertorius, in prima adversus Cimbros pugna, vulneratus, equo amissso, Rhodanum flumen rapidissimum nando trajecit, loricâ et scuto retentis.

LESSON 42.

Ablative of the Thing Compared. *Quam* in Comparison.

270. The Ablative is used after Comparative Adjectives to denote the person or thing surpassed by another. Thus, *filia matre pulcior*, a daughter more beautiful than her mother. Constat sonum luce tardiorum esse, *it is well-known that sound is slower than light.*

271. The word *than*, after Comparatives, may be translated by 'quam.' The second Substantive must always be in the *same case* as that to which it is coupled by 'quam.' Thus, *Eurōpa minor est quam Asia*, *Europe is less than Asia.*

Obs. The Ablative of the person or thing compared (with *quam* omitted) can be used only when the *first* Substantive is a *Nominative* or an *Accusative*. In all other cases *quam* must be used (L. P. § 124).

* 'Were level with.'

† 'Kept quiet.'

272. When the same Substantive would be expressed in *both* clauses, it is left out in the clause which follows 'quàm,' *than*. In English, we use 'that,' or 'those,' in the second clause, instead. Thus, māris superficies major est quàm terræ,* *the sea's surface is greater than (that) of the earth.*

Here 'that' stands for 'the surface.' Hence, *that, those*, after 'than,' are not to be translated into Latin.

EXERCISE 42.

273.

Vocabulary 42.

bravery,	fortitudo,	fortitudin-
future,	futūrus, a, um.	
ignorance,	ignoratio,	ignoration-
knowledge,	scientia,	scientia-
spring,	ver,	vēr-
summer,	testas,	aestat-

[With *Quàm* omitted.]

274. Nothing is more beautiful than virtue. Gold is heavier than silver. In the spring and summer the days are longer than the nights. Is not silver lighter than gold? A disgraceful flight *from* death is worse than every death. Those things which I have said are clearer than the sun itself. I hear that your yacht is swifter than mine. The city they have seen is wealthy; the city we are speaking *of*† is wealthier than all. Deeds are more difficult than words.

[With *Quàm* expressed.]

Ignorance of future evils is more useful than knowledge (of them). It is a greater thing to do-good to all men

* *i.e.* quàm *superficies* terræ.

† What does 'of' mean here?

Exercise 42—continued.

than to have great riches. It is agreed that the sun is larger than the earth. I envy nobody more than you. He said that he would-rather be wise than seem (so). The pleasures of the mind are greater than those of the body. We read the works (books) of Cicero more often than those of Sophocles. The bravery of the enemy was not less than that of our soldiers. I would rather receive silver than letters.

Quid philosophiâ magis est colendum? Multi sapientius secundam fortunam quàm adversam ferunt. Nihil libentius aspexit populus Romanus quàm elephantes cum turribus suis, qui non sine sensu captivitatis, submissis cervicibus, victores equos sequebantur. Oculis magis quàm auribus credimus. Quid magis est saxo durum? Zeuxis et Polygnōtus non sunt usi plus quam quattuor coloribus. Multa dictu quàm factu faciliora sunt. Risu inepto nulla res ineptior est. Nobis nihil est timendum magis quàm ille consul. Si in Britanniam profectus esses, nemo in illâ insulâ peritior te fuisse. Nihil est agriculturâ melius, nihil dulcius, nihil homine libero dignius. Decet cariorem nobis esse patriam quàm nosmet ipsos. Pueri vultus magis quàm puellæ nobis placuit. Veteres Romani imperium magis auxerunt parcendo victis, quàm vincendo.

Quum homo quidam, qui diu in altero pede stare didicerat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, sc̄ non arbitrari Lacedæmoniorum quemquam tamdiu idem facere posse, ille respondit; At ans̄eres te diutius stare possunt.

LESSON 43.

Ablative denoting Amount of Difference.

(Tanto—quanto ; eo—quo.)

275. The measure of excess or defect (answering the question *By how much?*) is put in the Ablative. Thus, *multo major, much (by much) greater*; *major dimidio, greater by a half*; *multo pulcerrimus, far the most beautiful*.

276. 'The'—'the' before two Comparatives must be translated by 'quanto'—'tanto,' or by 'quo'—'eo.'* Thus, *Quanto plus docet, tanto plus discit, The more he teaches, the more he learns.* *Quo plura habent homines, eo plura cupiunt, The more men have, the more they desire.*

277. 'That,' 'in order that,' in a sentence containing a Comparative, should be translated by 'quo' (=ut eo) with the Subjunctive. Thus, *honeste vixit, quo fortius moreretur, he lived virtuously, that he might die the more courageously.*†

The Comparative of an Adverb is the same as the Neuter of the Comparative Adjective (98-103).

278. 'That' (those), when it stands for a Substantive which has been expressed in a previous clause, is omitted in Latin. It is never translated by *is* or *ille*. Thus, *regula utilitatis eadem est quae (regula) honestatis, the rule of expediency is the same as (that) of honour* (174).

* 'By how much'—'by so much,' 'by what'—'by that.'

† *Quo fortius* = *ut eo fortius*, 'that he might die more courageously thereby.'

EXERCISE 43.

279.

Vocabulary 43.

bark (of trees),	cortex,	cōrtē-
considerably,	aliquanto.	
cover,	obdūcēre,	obdux-
heat,	calor,	obduct-
much (with Compar.),	multo.	calōr-
paint,	pingēre,	pict-
retain,	tenēre,	tēnū-
that (with Compar.),	quo.	tent-
the—the,	quo—eo; quanto—tanto (276).	
trunk,	truncus,	truncō-
young,	jūvēnis.	Compār. junior.

[‘That’ with Comparatives, and ‘the,’
By quo may best translated be.]

280. The sun is much greater than the earth. In the summer the days are considerably longer than in the winter. The happier the time is, the shorter it seems to be. The trunks of trees are covered with bark, that they may be the safer from* cold and heat. A law ought to be short that it may the more easily be retained by the unskilful. He spoke much,³ that he might seem wise. He spoke much, that he might seem the wiser. Do not paint your face that you may seem younger. The heat of the sun is much greater than that of any fire.

Mathematici docent solem multis partibus majorem esse quam terram. Medico puto aliquid dandum esse, quo sit studiosior. *Gratias tibi agit* † Catullus, pessimus omnium poeta; tanto pessimus omnium poeta, quanto tu optimus omnium es patrōnus (275). Turres in muris Babylonis denis pedibus altiores fuerunt quam muri. Paulo majora canamus. Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit, a Dis plura feret. Suam atque amicorum salutem negligit. Tuos fratrisque equos vidimus. Monemur a philosophis, ut, quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus submissius.

* Use Prep. *a*.

† ‘Returns thanks.’

LESSON 44.

Translation of 'May,' 'Might,' 'Ought.'

281. 'May,' 'might,' and 'ought,' when they stand in a *principal* sentence, are translated by tenses of the Impersonals, 'licet,' *it is allowed*, 'oportet,' *it behoves* (205).

The *English* Perfect Infinitive following *might* or *ought* must be translated by the *Present* Infinitive in Latin, in spite of the 'have.' The Perfect Tense is in Latin expressed by the *Principal Verb*.

EXAMPLES.	mihi ire licet,	<i>I may go.</i> *
	tibi ire licet,	<i>you may go.</i>
	mihi ire licuit,	<i>I might have gone.</i>
	tibi ire licuit,	<i>you might have gone.</i>
	me ire oportet,	<i>I ought to go.</i>
	te ire oportet,	<i>you ought to go.</i>
	me ire oportuit,	<i>I ought to have gone.</i>
	te ire oportuit,	<i>you ought to have gone.</i>

For the construction of the Infinitive with Impersonal Verbs see 162.

282. *Debo* and *possum* are often used, the former to translate 'ought,' the latter to translate 'can' or 'could.'† Thus, *debo facere*, *I ought to do it*; *debui facere*, *I ought to have done it*. *Possum facere*, *I can do it*; *potui facere*, *I could have done it*.

Obs. 'Ought' is also often translated by the *Gerundive* (129, 135).

* Literally, 'to go, or going, is-permitted to me.' 'So, me ire oportet, that *I should go* is-proper.' 'Me' is the Subject of the Infin. *ire* (160): it is incorrect to say that it is *governed by* 'oportet.'

† *Licet, it is permitted, it is lawful; possum, I am able, I have power.*

EXERCISE 44.

283.

Vocabulary 44.

*am the slave of,
rest, the,*servire, servī-
cātēri, a, a (211).

servit-

284. The business being finished, you may go-away. The slave might have sharpened his knife. The farmers ought to have ploughed their fields in winter. *You* could have finished the business in one day. Could you not have persuaded the rest of the pupils not to do these things? You may be happy (117). You might have been happy. These things ought not to have been done. He says that the king ought to have been present. He says that he ought to have been present. A man may not be-the-slave-of glory (240). Might he not have lived at Athens? Ought you not to have returned to Syracuse? The citizens of Athens were spared by those of Lacedæmon. Ought not the citizens of Athens to have been spared by those of Lacedæmon?

Licet mihi beate vivere. Licuit mihi beate vivere. Dicit se pueros literas docere posse. Dixit se pueros literas docere posse. Dicit se pueros literas docere potuisse. Licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum. Licet-ne mihi hoc facere? *Quod* cuique temporis¹⁴ ad vivendum datur, eo contentus esse debet (229). Qui currit niti debet ut vincat. Nonne oportet civem bonum niti ut patriam periculis lib̄eret. Omnes homines, qui cæteris animalibus præstare student,* summâ op̄e niti decet nē vitam silentio transeant. Milites, urbem defendere vos oportebit. Oportet esse ut vivas, non vivere ut ēdas. Eorum misereri oportet, qui propter fortunam infelices sunt. Patria hominibus non minus cara esse debet quam lib̄eri. Cui parei potuit? Fratri meo persuaderi non potest ut Gadibus vivat. Nē loqui quidem nobis licebit.

* 'Are ambitious.'

† 'With all their might.'

LESSON 45.

Ut, Ne, with Verbs of Fearing.

285. After Verbs and phrases of fearing, 'ut' and 'nē' appear to change meanings; i.e., the Latin language uses *ne* where we omit the negative, and uses *ut* where we express the negative. Thus,

Vereor *nē* veniat, *I fear that he will come*, or, *I fear lest he come*.

Vereor *ut* veniat, *I fear that he will not come*.

Veritus sum *ne* venīret, *I feared he would come*.

Veritus sum *ut* (*ne non*) venīret, *I feared he would not come*.

The English Future is translated by the Latin Subjunctive Present.

Instead of *ut*, '*nē non*' may be used for '*that not*'

Obs. '*That*,' after a Verb of fearing, is often omitted in English. Thus, *I fear he will come*.

EXERCISE 45.

286.

Vocabulary 45.

<i>abandon,</i>	<i>dēsērērē,</i>	<i>deserū-</i>	<i>desert-</i>
<i>am unable,</i>	<i>nequīre,</i>	<i>nequīv-</i>	
<i>begin,</i>	<i>exordīrī (exorsus sum).</i>		
<i>in vain,</i>	<i>frustrā.</i>		
<i>once,</i>	<i>sēmel.</i>		
<i>panic,</i>	<i>pavor,</i>		<i>pavor-</i>
<i>punishment,</i>	<i>pcēna,</i>		<i>pcēna-</i>
<i>Scipio,</i>	<i>Scipio,</i>		<i>Scipion-</i>
<i>such great,</i>	<i>tantus, a, um.</i>		
<i>sustain,</i>	<i>sustīnērē,</i>	<i>sustīnū-</i>	
<i>undertake,</i>	<i>suscīpērē,</i>	<i>suscēp-</i>	<i>suscept-</i>
<i>visit,</i>	<i>affīcērē,</i>	<i>affēc-</i>	<i>affect-</i>

287. I fear that you will abandon me. I fear you will not be able to sustain such great labours. Misers always fear that they will not have enough. There was the greatest fear at Rome that the Gauls would return. A panic

288]

Quin. Q₁

continued.

Exercise 45— Scipio's wound should be had seized the soldiers lest ys in fear that they will be mortal. The wicked are alwas fear that you have under-visited with punishment. Wie father feared that his son taken this labour in vain. Thinger that *a stand would not* would be hurt. There was dahere is always danger that *be made** by our soldiers. To speak, will be unable *to* women, having once begun *to* leave off.[†]

ipse tibi defuisse videare.

Unum timendum est, ne antum erat, sed pavor etiam, Apud Romanos non mæstitia tur. Ille tam dives fuit ut ne hostes castra adgrederentus, ut se non melius servo nummos metiretur; ita sordipenuria victus se oppimeret. vestiret; semper metuebat ne erbis obruat. Nullum peri-

Periculum est ne ille te vniias. Vereor ne consolatio culum est ne locum non inve nulla vera reperiri possit.

N 46.

LESSON iominus.

Quin. Q₁ with the Subjunctive to

288. 'Quin' is used

translate— *that*, after Verbs of *doubting* and *denying* noun with *not* (but never(1) 'But,' 'but that,' 'i_g, in *negative* sentences.[‡]ing and denying noun with *not* (but never(2) The Relative Pros *non*, *cui non*).instead of *cujus* 'so,' 'such,' in *negative* sen-

(3) 'As not to,' after '

tences. *in*, with the Verbal Sub-(4) 'Without' or 'frig, after Verbs of *preventing*,

stantive in -in

etc.

244).

* Say, 'it should be resisted'

† Say, 'to make an end.' Ich expect the answer 'No' are

‡ Interrogative sentences whi
virtually negative.

EXAMPLES.—(1) *Haud dubito (negāri non potest) quin turpe sit mentiri, I do not doubt (it cannot be denied) that (or but that) it is disgraceful to lie.*

(2) *Nemo est quin te dementem putet, There is no one who does not think you mad (or, but thinks you mad).*

(3) *Nemo est tam demens quin hæc cupiat, No one is so mad as not to desire these things.*

(4) *Julia eum nunquam vidit quin ridēret, Julia never saw him without laughing. Julia inhiberi non potuit quin ridēret, Julia could not be restrained from laughing.*

Remember that a Negative or an Interrogative must *always* precede a Verb of *doubting*, etc., if 'quin' is to follow.

289. Verbs of *hindering* and *refusing* are commonly followed by **quominus**, *by which the less* (=ut eo mīnus, *that the less thereby*), with the Subjunctive (277). The former may be translated by 'from' with the Verbal Substantive in *-ing*; the latter by the English *Infinitive*. Thus, *Caio nihil obstat* quominus sit beātus, nothing prevents Caius from being happy.* *Non recusābo quominus hoc faciam, I will not refuse to do this.*

EXERCISE 46.

290.

Vocabulary 46.

consult for the interests of, { with Dat.	consūlēre,	consulu-	consult-
deter, doubt, fratricide,	deterrēre, dubitāre, fratricida,	deterru- dubitāv-	dubitā- fratricida-
hinder,	{ obstāre (with Dat.), impēdire. (with Acc.),	obstīt- impediv-	impedit-

* Literally, 'stands in the way of' (240, 2).

Vocabulary 46—continued.

impious,	impious, a, um.		
keep back,	retinēre,	retinu-	retent-
prevent,	inhibēre,	inhibu-	inhibit-
republic,	{ also obstare. res-publica.*		
sometimes,		interdum.	
Timoleon,	Timoleon,		Timoleont-

291. The wise man will never doubt *that* the soul is immortal. No one is *so* good as *not to* sin sometimes. I do not doubt *that* you are able to teach boys letters. No one will be so foolish as not to confess these things. It cannot be denied that it is more disgraceful to deceive than to be deceived. His mother never saw Timoleon, after his brother's death, *without calling* him a fratricide and impious. The soldiers could not be prevented *from* shouting. There is no one *who* does *not* think that these things ought to be done. Nothing hinders us *from being-able* to do that. What hindered you from coming to see the games? Cæsar's soldiers were *with difficulty* kept back from bursting-into † the town. Death will not deter the wise man from consulting-for (the interests of) the republic and his friends.

Nihil est quin male narrando possit depravari. Nullus fere † dies est quin frater meus domum meam veniat. Nulla fere pars est pecōrum quin ad commōda nostra facta sit. Nemo est quin ubivis quām ubi est esse malit. Lege de revocando Cicerone latā, *nemini civi*²³ satis justa visa est excusatio quominus adasset. Non recusabo quominus omnes mea scripta legant. Pericula nulla recūso. Negat se recusare quominus omnia pericula adeat. Dolore impedior quominus ad te plura scribam. Nihil tam difficile est, quin quererdo possit investigari. Quis dubitat quin in virtute sin' divitiae? Senectus non impedit quominus litteris utatur.

* Appendix, IX, *Obs.*

† Use 'inrumpere in,' with Acc.

‡ 'Scarcely any.'

LESSON 47.

Interrogatives. Direct Questions.

292. A *direct* Question contains the *precise* words in which that question is asked. Thus, '*What is this?*' '*Have you heard the news?*' '*Is it true?*'

An *indirect* Question contains the words of the question *slightly altered*, because dependent on some other Verb or phrase. Thus, '*I will ask him* what this is.' '*I asked him* whether he had heard the news.' '*Tell me* if it is true.'

293. All Interrogatives take the Indicative, *when the question is put directly*: they then stand at the head of a principal sentence, and are followed, of course, by a note of interrogation (?).

- a. *Num*, *an*, and *-nē* (which is always enclitic*), are not construed in direct sentences.
- b. *Num* (in direct questions) expects the answer '*No*.' *An* expects the answer '*No*,' and expresses *impatience*, *indignation*, etc. *Nonnē* expects the answer '*Yes*.'
- c. The force of '*an*' may generally be given by adding '*why*' or '*then*' to the question.

An credis? { *Why*, do you believe ?
 Do you believe *then* ?

When the answer '*Yes*' cannot possibly be expected, '*an*' should be used rather than '*num*' (201) in direct questions.

* See footnote, p. 26.

EXERCISE 47.

294.

Vocabulary 47.

<i>when?</i>	<i>quando?</i> *
<i>whence?</i>	<i>unde?</i>
<i>where?</i>	<i>ubi?</i> †
<i>why?</i>	<i>cur?</i> {} <i>quārē?</i> {} <i>quid?</i>

295. Whence has the sun its light? Where are you? Why do you laugh? Can you write, boy? Do you wish to be wretched? Do not poets wish to be praised? Do you suppose *then* that I am happy? May I depart? What ought I to say? What ought I to have done? When are you intending-to-set-out for Rome? O country, when shall I behold thee? What do you wish? Do you wish anything? (202). Is any one angry with you?

Num credis sine virtute beatè vivi posse? An piscatorem piscis amare potest? Quid faciebas? Ubi est imperator? Unde venis?—Ventura est regina. Quando? Hodie.—Cras te victurum,‡ cras dicis, Postūme, semper. Dic mihi; cras istud, Postūme, quando venit? Quām longē! cras istud! Ubi est, aut unde petendum? Cras istud quanti dic mihi possit ēmi. Cras vives: hodie jam vivēre, Postūme, serum est: Ille sapit, quisquis, Postūme, vixit heri.—An petis ut nostros mittam tibi, Julia, libros? Non faciam: nam vis vendēre, non lēgērē.

Cancer dicebat filio, Mi fili, cur obliquis gressibus incēdis? cur non rectā viā¶ pergis? Filius respondit, Faciam, si te īdem facientem prius videro.

* ‘When’ interrogative is never *cum (quum)*.

† ‘Where’ interrogative is never *quā*.

‡ Supply *esse*; ‘victurum’ from *vivo*.

|| ‘How far off is’

¶ ‘straight forward.’

LESSON 48.

Indirect Questions.

296. The Subjunctive follows Interrogatives in *Indirect Questions*, i.e. when the question depends on such verbs as *ask*, *doubt*, *know*, *not know*; and such phrases as, *it is uncertain*, *it signifies*, etc. (292).

Num, *an*, -*nē*, in a dependent sentence, are construed 'whether'; and 'num' does not then imply that the answer 'No' is expected.

Obs. 'An' is never used by Cicero in a single Indirect question.

EXERCISE 48.

297.

Vocabulary 48.

<i>am silent,</i>	{	<i>silēre</i> ,	-	<i>silu-</i>	- tacit-
<i>uncertain,</i>		<i>tacēre</i> ,		<i>tacū-</i>	

incertus, a, um.

298. I do not know whence the sun has its fire. It is uncertain where he is. I asked the girl why she was laughing. I asked the boy whether he could write. Being asked whether he thought I was happy, he was silent. Tell me whether I may depart. I asked them when they were intending to set out for Rome. Tell me what I ought to have said. I know not what you ought to say. He asked me what I was doing. Tell me what you think* about my books.

Utrum velis elige. Nescio cui librum dederim. Noli quærere quid cras futurum sit. Fauni vocem equidem nunquam audivi: si tu audisse te dicis, credam; etsi Faunus omnino quid sit nescio. Ignorante rege uter eorum esset Orestes, Pylades Orestem se esse dicebat, ut pro illo necaretur. Videamus uter plus scribere possit. Flumen Arar in Rhodānum influit incredibili lenitate,† ita ut oculis in utram partem fluat judicari non possit.

* *Sentio.*

† 'Smoothness of current.'

Exercise 48—continued.

Quum Xenocr̄ates philosophus maled̄co sermoni quorundam hominum interesset ac tac̄eret, uno ex his quærente cur solus linguam cohib̄eret; 'Quia locutum fuisse me,' inquit, 'aliquando* pænituit, tacuisse nunquam.'

Solon, quum interrogaretur cur nullum supplicium constituisse in eum qui parentem necasset, respondit, se id neminem facturum † putasse.—Quum interrogaretur Cato, quem omnium maximè diligeret, respondit, Fratrem.—Dionysius, de quo ante diximus, quum fanum Proserpīnæ Locris expilavisset, navigabat Syracusas: is-que quum secundissimo vento cursum tenēret, ridens, 'Videtis ne,' inquit, 'amici, quām bona a dīs immortalibus navigatio sacrilēgis detur?'

Socr̄ates, quum ex eo quæsitus esset, Archelāum nonne beatum putaret: 'Haud scio,' inquit, 'nunquam enim cum eo collocūtus sum.'

LESSON 49.

Double Questions.

299. In *Double Questions* (whether *Direct* or *Indirect*) the following forms are used:—

1 st Question.	2 nd Question.
(a) <i>num</i>	<i>an</i> (or).
(b) <i>utrum</i>	<i>an</i> (or).
(c) <i>-nē</i> (enclitic)	<i>an</i> (or).
(d) _____	<i>an</i> (or).

Sometimes, as in (d), the Interrogative Particle is omitted in the First Question. The Second Question is introduced by *an* or *-nē*.

'Or not,' in Direct Questions is '*an non* ;' in Indirect Questions, '*neenē*.'

Obs. 'Whether' in Dependent clauses (296) must be carefully distinguished from the *Disjunctive* 'whether' (*sive, seu*).‡

* 'Sometimes.'
H. L. B. G.]

† Supply 'esse.'
I

‡ See Lesson 55.

EXERCISE 49.

300.

Vocabulary 49.

<i>deaf,</i>	<i>surdus, a, um.</i>
<i>even (adj.),</i>	<i>par.</i>
<i>glass, of glass,</i>	<i>vitreus, a, um.</i>
<i>it is of consequence,</i>	<i>interest, rēfert (Impersonal).</i>
<i>it is important,</i>	<i>The degree of importance</i>
<i>it makes a difference,</i>	<i>is expressed by an adverb</i>
<i>it matters,</i>	<i>or a neuter adjective.</i>
<i>it signifies,</i>	
<i>odd, uneven,</i>	<i>impar.</i>
<i>strong,</i>	<i>valens (participle).</i>
<i>weak,</i>	<i>imbecillus, a, um.</i>

301. [Direct.] Are we mortal or immortal? Is the sun greater or less than the earth? Which is (the) more unhappy, a blind man or a deaf (one)? Have you seen the queen, or not?

[Indirect.] *It makes a great difference** whether we are strong or weak. *It makes no difference†* whether the cup is of-gold or of-glass. It is uncertain whether the number of stars is even or odd (uneven). Nature bids us do-good to men: what signifies it (whether) they are slaves or free?

Scio dolorem non esse nequitiam; desine id me docere. Hoc doce, doleam necne doleam nihil interesse.—Tantum id interest, venerit-ne ad urbem, an ab urbe redierit.—Nunquam-ne intelliges statuendum tibi esse *utrum* illi homicidæ sint an vindices libertatis?—Iphicrætes, quum interrogaretur *utrum pluris*¹³ patrem matrem-ne faceret, 'Matrem,' inquit.—*Utrum* hoc tu parum meministi, an ego non satis intellexi, an mutâsti sententiam?—Is-ne est quem quaero, an non? Nescio gratuler-ne tibi, an timeam.

* 'Multum interest.'

† 'Nihil rēfert.'

LESSON 50.

Some Conjunctions always found with the Subjunctive.

302. The following Conjunctions are *always* found with the Subjunctive Mood. (L. P. § 147, 152.)

Ut̄nam, *would that.*

O si (O! if!), O that! *would that.*

tamquam, } as if, as though.
quāsi, }

quamvis, *however-much, however (although).*

līcet, *although.*

With most of these Conjunctions the *Latin Subjunctive Present* must be construed by a *past tense* in English.

Obs. 'Tamquam'* is often followed by *si*, 'if.' It is often preceded by *ita, sic.*

EXERCISE 50.

303.

Vocabulary 50.

ambition,	ambitio,	ambition-
do-without,	cārēre,	cārū-
shout,	clāmāre,	clāmāv-

304. He went on shouting (74) as if I were deaf. Would that I might (pres.) never imitate the examples of the wicked! Would that this might prove a source of pleasure to you! (243) No one, however wealthy he be, can do-without the help of others. Would that this were true! O that every one† would practise virtue! Although ambition is itself a vice, yet it often is the cause of virtues.

Nihil agis, dolor: quamvis sis molestus, nunquam fatebor te esse malum. O si angūlus ille proximus accēdat, qui nunc deformat agellum. Cum fusti ambu-

* Sometimes written 'tanquam.'

† 'Quisque.'

Exercise 50—continued.

landum est tamquam claudus sim. Parvi primo ortu sic jacent tamquam omnino sine animo sint. Sic cogitandum est tamquam aliquis in pectus intimum inspicere possit. Assimulabo quasi nunc exeam. Dicam, licet mortem mihi minetur. Vita brevis est, licet supra mille annos exeat.* O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos. Quamvis amem amicum nostrum, laudare tamen non possum. Alexander Ephesi imaginem suam contemplatus, quam Apelles, celeberrimus illius temporis pictor, pinxerat, minus laudavit picturam quam merebatur. Qum autem Alexandri equus introductus adhinniret equo picto, quasi et hic verus esset equus, Apelles inquit, O rex, equus ille artis pingendi peritior, quam tu, esse videtur.

LESSON 51.

Qui with the Subjunctive.

305. Qui always takes the Subjunctive when it is equivalent to—

- (1) *ut is, that, in order that he* (Final).
- (2) *talis ut, such that* (Consecutive).
- (3) *quia is, because, since, seeing that he* (Causal).
- (4) *licet is, although he* (Concessive).†

Obs. The Relative may be of any person (168).

EXERCISE 51.

306. Vocabulary 51.

<i>estimate,</i>	<i>æstimare,</i>	<i>æstimāv-</i>
<i>hostage,</i>	<i>obses,</i>	<i>obsid-</i>
<i>immediately,</i>	<i>statim.</i>	
<i>in-high-favour,</i>	<i>gratiosus, a, um.</i>	
<i>rank,</i>	<i>ordo,</i>	<i>ordīn-</i>
<i>restore,</i>	<i>reddere,</i>	<i>reddīt-</i>
<i>senate,</i>	<i>reddid.</i>	
<i>there are some who,</i>	<i>senātus,</i>	<i>senātu-</i>
<i>there are not wanting</i>	<i>sunt qui (with subj.).</i>	
<i>persons who,</i>	<i>non desunt qui (with subj.).</i>	

* 'Extend.'

† See *L. P.*, Glossary, p. 175.

307. (a) [Final.] The Belgæ sent ambassadors to Cæsar *to sue-for* peace. The Carthaginian ambassadors came to Rome *to return thanks** to the senate and people *of-Rome*, and to ask that the hostages might be restored. The boy asked his father for silver *to buy* a dog *with* (with which he might buy).

(b) [Consecutive.] *There are some who* think that the city will be taken. (Persons) were found *to say* this. There were some who promised to conceal nothing from us. The disgrace is *too great to be*³⁰ estimated. There are not wanting some who say that you lie. You are not *the man to*²⁹ be able to command us. There were some who thought that we ought not to use our own judgment (*Gerundive*). There were not wanting some who said that we should be conquered (163). Who is there, *however young he be, who* knows that he will live till (ad) night?

(c) [Causal.] The master ordered the boys to be called to him: they, *since they* feared nothing, came immediately. Those soldiers are to be praised *because they* fought bravely. Pythius, *since he* was *in-high-favour* with (apud) all ranks, called the fishermen to him and asked them to fish *in front of* † his gardens. You err *in supposing* (since-you suppose) that I wish to injure you. You are foolish *to do* this.

(d) [Concessive.] This philosopher, *though he* is wise, is believed to have said many things rashly. The hunters, *though-they* tracked the fox with the utmost diligence, could not find it. The enemy, *though they* fought most bravely, were put to flight by our soldiers.

Flava Ceres, tibi sit nostro de rure corōna spicea, quæ templi pendeat ante fores. Sunt qui dicant exercitum fugatum iri. Non satis idoneus videtur cui tantum negotium committatur. Egomet, qui (305, 4) sero Græcas litteras attigissem, tamen, quum Athenas venissem, complures ibi dies sum commorātus. Totas noctes dormīmus, neque ulla est fere‡ quā non somniemus. Sunt qui

* See 280, p. 119.

† *Ante.*

‡ 'And there is scarcely any.' Cf. p. 125.

Exercise 51—continued.

velint bonos sapientes-que ex urbe pellere. Fuere qui credērent Crassum non ignarum Catilinæ consilii fuisse. Erant qui vellent tibi nocere. Quis est qui non oderit petulantes pueros? Mis̄eret me tui, qui hunc facias inimicum tibi. *Dignus est qui*³¹ ab omnibus ametur. Nullum est animal præter hominem quod habeat aliquam notitiam Dei. Nihil habes quod timendum sit. Nihil audio quod audisse (pænitēat), nihil dico quod dixisse pænitēat. *Major sum quām cui*³⁰ possit fortuna nocēre. Homini natura rationem dedit quā regerentur animi appetitus. Scribebat Ælius orationes, quas alii dicerent. Nihil nōvi erat quod ad te scriberem. Errasse mihi videor, qui hoc fecerim. Non is sum qui hoc credam. Non is es qui gloriere. Cicero, qui cum summā diligentia milites in castris continuisset, septimo die quinque cohortes in proximas sēgētes frumentatum misit.

LESSON 52.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs.

308. In Latin, as in English, many Intransitive Verbs become Transitive by being joined with a Preposition. Thus, *venio*, *ad-venio*, *circum-venio*; *eo*, *ab-eo*, *circum-eo*, *ex-eo*, etc. etc.

The following English Verbs in common use, however, have Latin equivalents which are Transitive already, without the Preposition:—

<i>aim at</i> ,	<i>affectāre</i> .	<i>grieve for</i> ,	<i>dolēre</i> .
<i>blush at</i> ,	<i>erubescēre</i> .	<i>hope for</i> ,	<i>sperāre</i> .
<i>laugh at</i> ,	<i>rīdēre</i> .	<i>long for</i> ,	<i>cupēre</i> .
<i>look at</i> ,	<i>spectāre</i> .	<i>look for</i> ,	<i>quaerēre</i> .
<i>shudder at</i> ,	<i>horrēre</i> .	<i>thirst for</i> ,	<i>sitīre</i> .
<i>smile at</i> ,	<i>ridēre</i> .	<i>wait for</i> ,	<i>exspectāre</i> .
<i>wonder at</i> ,	<i>mirāri</i> (dep.).	<i>wish for</i> ,	<i>optāre</i> .

So, am afraid *of*, fly *from*, find-fault *with*, listen *to*, pass *by*, etc.

Obs. Some of these Verbs are Intransitive in Latin, used Transitively.

EXERCISE 52.

309.

Vocabulary 52.

<i>am afraid of,</i>	metuēre,	metu-
<i>arrival,</i>	adventus,	adventu-
<i>compose,</i>	compōnēre,	composit-
<i>cruelty,</i>	crudēlitas,	crudēlitat-
<i>find fault with,</i>	reprehendēre,	-prehend-
<i>rashness,</i>	temēritas,	-temeritāt-
<i>sovereignty,</i>	regnum,	regno-
<i>verse,</i>	carmen,	carmīn-

310. He called his daughter to him, and ordered her to look for his book. Tarquinius aimed at the sovereignty. (Those) are laughed at who compose bad verses. All shudder at your cruelty. All wonder at the man's folly. The citizens were grieving for the good queen's death. We hope for better things. Cæsar bade the Helvetii wait for his arrival. Phæthon is said to have wished for his father's horses. Cæsar found fault with the rashness of the soldiers. It is the mark of a wise man *not to thirst for glory*. We are flying from our country. It is the part of a wise man to laugh at the falsehoods of fame. I fear that you are afraid of death, although you are weary of life. He who has lived rightly, either despises death, or waits for it with a quiet mind.

Hæc ego non rideo, quamvis tu rideas. Vitia ridere non oportet. Stulte dicta aut facta ridentur. Jupiter perjūros ridet amantes. Illud jam mirari desino quod ante mirabar. Vetiā sæpe cupimus. Quo plus sunt potæ (eo) plus sitiuntur aquæ. Ultima semper exspectanda dies homini est. Tu id in me reprehendis quod Marco Metello laudi datum est (243). Quis exsul se quoque fūgit? Multa petentibus desunt multa. Sanguinem nostrum sitiebat.

Amissum non flet, quum sola est, Gellia patrem: Si quis adest, jussæ prosiliunt lacrimæ.

Agis, rex Lacedæmoniorum, quum audivisset milites suos hostium multitudinem horrere: 'Non percontandum* est,' inquit, 'quot sint hostes, sed ubi sint.' Idem interrogatus, quot milites haberet; 'Quot sufficiunt,' inquit, 'ad hostes fugandos.'

* 'We need not inquire.'

LESSON 53.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs.

311. Many English Verbs cause difficulty to the beginner because the same form is used both Transitively and Intransitively. Such are:—

* <i>assemble</i> ,	* <i>delay</i> ,	* <i>land</i> ,	<i>stir</i> ,
* <i>burn</i> ,	<i>feed</i> ,	<i>move</i> ,	<i>turn</i> ,
* <i>cease</i> ,	* <i>hasten</i> ,	<i>offer</i> ,	and many
<i>change</i> ,	<i>increase</i> ,	<i>roll</i> ,	others.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) have a Latin Intransitive equivalent. Where no such equivalent exists, the *Passive* form of the Transitive Verb is used with a Reflexive sense; as, *vertor*, *I turn myself*; or the Reflexive Pronoun is used; as, *puer movet se*, *the boy moves (himself)*.

Obs. The Reflexive Pronoun would be improperly used of a *thing without life*. Thus you would say, *lapis motus est*, *the stone moved*; not, *lapis se movit*.

The use of the Reflexive Pronoun implies *intelligence* and *will* on the part of the Agent.

EXERCISE 53.

(Refer to 156.)

312. Vocabulary 53.

<i>assemble</i> (Trans.),	<i>convocāre</i> ,	<i>-vocāv-</i>	<i>-vocāt-</i>
<i>assemble</i> (Intrans.),	<i>convenīre</i> ,	<i>-vēn-</i>	<i>-vent-</i>
<i>burn</i> (Trans.),	<i>cremāre</i> ,	<i>cremāv-</i>	<i>cremāt-</i>
<i>burn</i> (Intrans.),	<i>flagrāre</i> ,	<i>flagrāv-</i>	
<i>cease</i> ,	<i>desinēre</i> ,	<i>desīv-</i>	<i>desīt-</i>
<i>change</i> ,	<i>mutāre</i> ,	<i>mutāv-</i>	<i>mutāt-</i>
<i>delay</i> ,	<i>mōrāri</i> (morātus sum).		
<i>feed</i> ,	<i>pascēre</i> ,	<i>pāv-</i>	<i>past-</i>
<i>hasten</i> ,	<i>festināre</i> ,	<i>festināv-</i>	<i>festināt-</i>
<i>hither</i> ,	<i>huc</i> .		

Vocabulary 53—continued.

increase (Trans.),	augēre,	aux-	auct-
increase (Intrans.),	crescēre,	crēv-	crēt-
land (=put on shore),	exponēre,	-posu-	-posit-
land (=go on shore),	exīre e navī.		
move,	movēre,	mōv-	mōt-
offer,	offēre,	obtūl-	oblāt-
roll,	volyēre,	volv-	volūt-
stir (see move).			
turn,	convertēre,	-vert-	-vers-
wane,	senescēre.		

313. Cæsar, having landed the soldiers, landed himself. Cæsar, having assembled the soldiers, ordered the cavalry to cross the river. The fathers had assembled. Cease that shouting of yours. The voices had ceased. We have ceased to wonder at that which we used to wonder at formerly. We are not going-to-delay at Rome. Did you see the man hastening through the city? They were hastening the work. We warned you not to hasten to depart. Although others change I shall not change. We cannot change the past. Have you changed your plan? [No] The fleet was delayed by the weather. It is clear that the weather is delaying the fleet. The shepherd feeds his sheep. The sheep were feeding on the top of the mountain. We must increase the number of the soldiers. I exhorted the women not to stir from that place. He is said to have stirred the slaves to (ad) war. Reeds bend with the wind. The slave was about to burn the letters. The whole town was burnt with fire. From the top of the house we shall be able to see the city burning. The horse rolls *upon-the-ground*. The stone was rolling. Why do you roll your eyes? Turn your eyes hither. All turned to me. The Gauls saw their own power waning, (and) *that* of the Germans increasing. It cannot be doubted *that* (288) death awaits all. The bough is breaking. Do you not see that the bough is breaking?

Phosphōre, redde diem; quid gaudia nostra moraris? Cæsare venturo, Phosphōre, redde diem. Festinate fugam. Hæc festinans scripsi. Ea omnia per servos festinabantur. Perdidit arma, locum virtutis deseruit, qui semper in

Exercise 53—continued.

augendâ re festinat et obruitur. Cum frondibus uritur arbos. Urendum est vulnus. Crescit amor laudis. Flecti melius est quâm frangi. Librum meum sorori tuæ obtuli. Nulla occasio reginæ videndæ oblata est. Cæsar legiones ex navibus exposuit. Ægros nervos esse scimus, quum *invitis nobis*¹¹ moventur. Apes Jovem pâvērē.

Cæsar, exposito exercitu, et loco castris idoneo capto, cohortibus decem *ad** mare relictis et equitibus trecentis *qui* præsidio navibus essent, tertiâ vigiliâ ad hostes contendit (305).

LESSON 54.

Various uses of *Qui*.

314. The Relative is often used in Latin where we in English use a Conjunction (*and, but, for*) and a Personal or Demonstrative Pronoun.

‘*Qui*’ is of all Persons; therefore it may be used for *et ego, et tu, et is, etc.*; *sed ego, sed tu, sed is, etc.*; *ego enim, tu enim, is enim, etc.* (compare Lesson 52).

EXERCISE 54.

315. Translate the following examples of the Relative by a Conjunction (*and, but, for*) and a Pronoun.

Periculum quæris, *quo* nihil stultius esse potest. Creūsa Ænæs nupsit; *quâ* mortuâ ille Laviniam duxit. Ratio docet esse deos; *quo* concessò fatendum est eorum consilio mundum administrari. Nihil est virtute amabilius, *quam* qui adeptus erit, a nobis diligitur. Summus orator fuit Cicero; *quem* quis unquam dicendo superavit? Oculi tanquam speculatores altissimum locum obtinent, *ex quo* (305, 1) plurima conspicientes fungantur suo munere.

* ‘*By*’ or ‘*near*’.

Exercise 54—continued.

Cæsar *certior factus est** Helvetios flumen transiisse. Quod quum audivisset, ipse cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus summâ celeritate secutus est. *Noli abire*; quod si feceris, dolebis. *Patris mortem doleo*; cui si paruisse, minus errassem (*L. P.* p. 46, note). *Vitandus est iste frater*; quem quamvis diligamus, laudare non possumus. Cæsar convocavit milites; qui quum convenissent, temeritatem eorum reprehendit.

Cæsar idoneam tempestatem nactus paulo post medium noctem naves solvit; quæ omnes incolumes ad *continetam*† pervenerunt. Sed ex iis *onerarie*‡ duæ eosdem, *quos reliqui*, portus capere non potuerunt et paulo infra delatae sunt. Quibus ex navibus cum essent expositi milites, Mörni circumsteterunt atque arma ponere jusserunt. Cum illi *orbe facto*§ se defenderent, celeriter ad clamorem hostium circiter millia sex convenerunt. Quâ re nuntiatâ, Cæsar omnem ex castris equitatum suis auxilio misit (243).

Dionysius, quum pilâ ludere vellet, tunicam-que ponere, adolescentulo, quem amabat, gladium tradidisse dicitur. Hic quum quidam familiaris jocans dixisset, 'Huic quidem certe vitam tuam committis,' risisset-que adolescens, utrumque jussit interfici. Quo facto sic doluit, ut nihil *gravius tulerit*|| in vitâ.

Iphicrates, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio teneret Corinthus, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumiret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenerat, hastâ transfixit. Quod factum quibusdam culpantibus, Qualem inveni, inquit, talem reliqui.

* 'Was informed.'

† Supply 'terram,' *the main-land*.

‡ Supply 'naves,' *merchant-vessels*, 'transports.'

§ 'Having formed a circle' (so as to present a front all round).

|| Graviter ferre. 'to take to heart deeply.'

LESSON 55.

Disjunctive or Alternative Conjunctions.

(Either—or. Whether—or.)

316. *Either—or*, aut—aut: vel—vel.*Whether—or*, { sive—sive.*
 { seu—seu.317. *Aut—aut*, are used when the difference between two things is strongly marked; *vel—vel*, when the difference is slight, or when a *choice* is given.*Vel* is (a) sometimes 'even;' (b) with Superlatives, 'very,' 'extremely,' 'possible.'*Sive* (*seu*) is used when the speaker or writer leaves it undecided which of two assertions or names is the right one, and when the second name is a mere *alias* of the first.* "*Sive—sive* should generally be used when 'whether—or' may be turned into 'bc it—or bc it'" (Crombie).'*Whether*,' when not Interrogative, is to be translated by *sive* (299).

EXERCISE 55.

318. Quicquid dicam aut erit, aut non. Hic vincendum aut moriendum, milites! Quædam terræ partes incultæ sunt, quod aut frigore rigent, aut uruntur calore. Quam sis morosus, vel (317) ex hoc intelligi potest. Romanis sese vel persuasuros (esse) existimabant, vel vi coacturos. Ita, sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium, pœnas persolvērunt. Sine solis calore nec animalia vivere, nec plantæ crescere possunt. Nec timidus est, nec audax. Nimius somnus neque animo, neque corporei prodest. Vel (317) iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefero. Caii eo tempore vel maxima erat auctoritas. Vivite felices, memores et vivite nostri, sive

* *Sive* is si-ve, 'or if.' Thus, 'Caius sive Balbus' is 'Caius, or if you like, Balbus,' (for that is another name of his).

Exercise 55—continued.

erimus, seu nos fata fuisse velint. Aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare, poetæ. Illud aut verum est, aut falsum. Corpora mutantur; nec quod fuimus-ve sumus-ve, cras erimus. Licebat mihi deorum vultus vidisse, vel quia sum vates, vel quia sacra cano.

LESSON 56.

On Participles.

319. Participles *assume* an assertion, which may be formally stated in a sentence whenever it is necessary or convenient to do so.

Thus, 'I went to Henry, *being ill*,' might be expressed (according to the meaning) by 'I went to Henry, *who was ill*,' 'I went to Henry, *because he was ill*,' 'I went to Henry, *though he was ill*,' etc.

320. Translate the Participles in the following examples by *relative* sentences.

EXAMPLES—

(1) *The boy ridens*, { *who laughs, or is laughing.*
 who was laughing.
 (2) *The boy risurus*, { *who is going to laugh, (or) who*
 will laugh.
 (3) *The boy amatus*, *who is (or was) loved.*
 (4) *The boy amandus*, *who ought to be loved.*

321. If no Substantive is expressed, supply a *man*, *men*; or *he*, *she*, *those*, etc.

(5) *ridentis*, of *him* who laughs; or, of *a man* who laughs.
(6) *ridentium*, of *those* who laugh; or, of *men* who laugh.

322. With a neuter plural Participle, 'things' is to be supplied; but for 'things which or that,' it is generally better to use 'what' only (p. 67, note).

EXERCISE 56.

323. Pii homines ad felicitatem perpetuo *duraturam* pervenient. Nemo, cunctam *intuens* terram, de divinâ providentiâ dubitabit. *Alii ruri viventem, alii in urbe beatum esse dicunt.* Sapiens bona semper *placitura laudat.* Omnes aliud* *agentes*, aliud *simulantes† imprōbi sunt.* Pisistratus Homéri libros, *confūsos* antea, disposuisse dicitur. Male *agentis* (321, 5) animus nunquam est sine metu. Garrulus tacēre nequit‡ sibi *commissa* (322, 7). Adulator aut laudat *vituperanda*, aut vituperat *laudanda*. Peccatis irascendum est, non peccantibus. Fons imaginem intuentis reddit. Fugientes sequitur.

LESSON 57.

Participles—*continued.*

324. Construe the Participles in the following exercise by Verbs with 'when,' 'while,' 'as.'

(1) *ridens*, { when (while) he is (or was) laughing.
as he is (or was) laughing.

325. In a sentence with *when* we often omit the auxiliary Verb: hence

(2) *ridens* may be construed 'when laughing.'

326. If the Participle stands alone, 'he,' 'they,' 'a man,' 'one,' 'men,' etc. must be supplied as the Nom. to the Verb.

(3) *ridenti*, { when he is laughing.
when one is laughing.

(4) *ridentibus*, when men (or they) are laughing.

* The first *aliud* must be construed 'one thing:' the second, 'another.'

† Put in a 'but' before *simulantes*.

‡ *Nequeo, nequis, nequit.*

EXERCISE 57.

327. *Leo esuriens rugit. Xerxes a Græcis victus in Persiam refūgit. Esurienti* (326, 3) *gratior est cibus. Sudanti* (326, 3) *frigida potio perniciosissima est. Dionysius tyrannus, Syracūsis expulsus, Corinthi pueros docebat. Aranti Quintio Cincinnato nuntiatum est, eum Dictatōrem esse factum. Hæc poma sedens decerpsi. Ne mente quidem recte uti possūmus, multo cibo et potionē implēti. Elephantes nemini nocent, nisi laccessīti. Alexander moriens annulum suum Perdiccæ dederat. Tarquinius Ardeam oppugnans imperium perdidit. Eos fugientes sequitur.*

LESSON 58.

Participles—continued.

328. Construe the following Participles by *Verbs* with 'if.'

(1) *ridens*, { *if he* laughs.*
 { *if a man (or one) laughs.*

(2) *amatus*, { *if I am loved; if I were loved.*
 { *if I had been loved.*

EXERCISE 58.

329. *Quis est qui, totum diem jacūlans, non aliquando collineet?† Equum empturus, cave nē decipiari. Hostes, hanc adepti victoriam, in perpetuum se fore victōres confident. Victi hostes in Persiam refugient. Admonitus* (328, 2) *venissem. Liberatus, rus ex urbe evolabo. Romā expulsus, Carthagine pueros docēbo.*

* The Nom. to be used will be, *I, we, you, they, etc.* according to the Person of the Verb.

† *Pres. Subj.* Construe by *Pres. Indic.* (179).

LESSON 59

Participles—continued.

330. Construe the following Participles by Verbs with *because*, *for*, *since*; or by the *Participial Substantive* with *from* or *through*.

dubitans { (1) *because I* doubt.*
 (2) *for I doubt.*
 (3) *since I doubt.*
 (4) *from doubting.*
 (5) *through doubting.*

EXERCISE 59.

331. Nihil affirmo, *dubitans* plerumque, et mihi ipse \dagger *diffidens*. Hostes hanc *adepti* (330, 4) *victoriam*, in *perpetuum se fore victores* confidebant. Sine aquâ anâtes degere non possunt, magnam *victus* partem in aquâ *quærentes*. Stellæ nobis *parvæ* videntur, immenso *intervallo* a nobis *disjunctæ*. Cantus olorînus recte *fabulösus* habetur, nunquam *auditus*.

LESSON 60.

Participles—continued.

332. Construe the following Participles by Verbs with *though*, *although*.

(1) *ridens*, *though he * laughs.*
 amatus, { (2) *though he is loved.*
 (3) *though he was loved.*

333. We often omit the auxiliary Verb after *though*. Hence we may sometimes construe

(4) *ridens*, *though laughing.*
 (5) *amatus*, *though loved.*

* See note, p. 143.

† Construe 'michi' = *myself*, and take no notice of *ipse*.

EXERCISE 60.

334. Homines non statim pœnis afficiuntur, quotidie *delinquentes*. Multa transīmus ante oculos posita. Oculus, se non *videns*, alia videt. Risus interdum ita repente erumpit, ut eum *cupientes* tenēre nequeamus. Omnia magnâ voce *dicens*, simulabat tantum se furere. Ad cenam *vocatus*, nondum vénit.

LESSON 61.

Participles—continued.

(Note, p. 143.)

335. Construe the following Past Participles by *after*, with a Verb or Participial Substantive.

EXERCISE 61.

(Act.) *passus*, { (1) *after he has suffered*.
(2) *after he had suffered*.
(3) *after suffering*.

(Pass.) *amatus*, { (4) *after he was (or has been) loved*.
(5) *after he had been loved*.
(6) *after having been loved*.

336. Josēphus in AĒgypto, multa mala *perpessus* (335, 3), ad summos honōres evectus est. Israēlītæ, AĒgypto *egressi*, quadraginta annos in Arabiā sunt com-morati. Pleraque scribuntur orationes *habitæ** jam, non ut habeantur. Dionysius, a Syracusis *expulsus*,† Corinthi pueros docebat. Alexander Abdolonīum diu *contemplatus* interrogavit, quā patientiā inopiam tulisset. *Lauti*‡ cibum capiunt Germani.

* 'Habeo orationem,' *I deliver a speech*.

† Construe first by 335, 4; then by 335, 6.

‡ Participle from *lavare*, 'to wash.'

LESSON 62.

Participles—continued.

337. Construe the following Participles by Verbs, and place 'and' before the Verb that stands already in the Latin sentence.

The Participle is *generally* to be construed by the same tense as the other Verb.

(1) *Ridens he laughs, exclamat and exclaims.*

(2) *Ridens he laughed, exclamavit and exclaimed.*

But sometimes by a different tense.

(3) *Correptum lepōrem, he has seized the hare, lacerat, and is mangling it. (He mangles the seized hare.)*

EXERCISE 62.

338. *Jussis divinis obediens virtuti studet. Crœsus, a Cyro victus, regno spoliatus est. Troja, equi lignei ope capta, incendio delēta est. Grues, quum loca calidiora petentes maria transmittunt, trianguli efficiunt formam. Illud ipsum* non accidisset, si quiescens legibus paruisse. Cum legionibus profectus celeriter adero. Titus Manlius Gallum, in conspectu duorum exercitum cæsum, torque spoliavit. Comprehensum hominem Romanum ducēbant (337, 3). Mulier Alcibiādem suā veste contectum cremavit.*

LESSON 63.

Participles—continued.

339. *Non* before a Participle may be construed *without* : the Participle being turned into the Participial Substantive.

(1) *non without, ridens laughing.*

(2) *non without, amatus being loved.*

(3) *non without, amatus loving him.*

But this translation of a Latin Passive Participle by an Active Participle in English is admissible *in the oblique cases only.*

* Construe 'ipsum' by 'even.'

EXERCISE 63.

340. *Non petens regnum accepit. Romani Græcis non rogati offerunt auxilium. Liberalitate utitur, se ipsum non spoliens. Neminem in familiaritatem recipe non cognitum. Multi homines vituperant libros non intellectos. Sapientis est, nihil contra mores facientem, habere rationem* rei familiaris.†*

341. The following are among the most common renderings of the *Ablative Absolute* (267):—

after Tyre was taken,	captā Tyro.
against my consent,	me invito.
as you were sitting,	te sedente.
at my command,	me † jubente.
because his apple was taken away,	ademto pomo.
during my consulship,	me † consile.
having landed the soldiers,	expositis militibus.
if the cat is caught,	fole comprehensā.
on the invitation of the queen,	reginā invitante.
since the business is finished,	confecto negotio.
though the root was cut,	radice succisā.
under thy guidance,	te † duce.
when Tarquin was reigning,	Tarquinio regnante.
while I am alive,	me vivo.
without saluting you,	te non salutato.

342. In many of the examples in 341 the Substantive in English becomes the Nominative to the Verb. The Substantive may, however, sometimes be the Accusative after the Verb. Thus, *Fasce sublato rediit*, *He took up the bundle AND returned*. Literally, ‘*the bundle having been taken up*’ = ‘*the bundle was taken up by him*’.

343. Participles may often be construed by Substantives of a kindred meaning. Thus,

Ciconia redeuntes,	{	The return of the storks.
The returning storks,		
Januario addito,		By the addition of January.
By January added,		
Leges violatae,		The violation of the laws.
The violated laws,		
Vere appropinquante,		On the approach of Spring.
Spring approaching,		

* ‘To have a regard for.’
† ‘His private fortune.’

‡ Not ‘meo,’ ‘tuo.’

LESSON 64.

Conjunctions.

344. *Adversative Conjunctions*, or such as mark an *opposition*, are:—

At, autem, sed, vero, verum, . . . but.

Tamen (attāmen, verumtāmen), { yet, however,
nevertheless,
but yet.

Atqui, yes but; and yet.

Of these 'at' is the strongest, 'autem' the weakest. 'Sed' *limits, excludes, or corrects*. 'Verum' is somewhat stronger than 'sed.'

Obs. 'Autem' never stands first in a sentence.

345. *Causal Conjunctions* are:—

Nam (namque), enim, for.

'Nam' introduces an explanatory reason; 'enim' introduces a proof.

Obs. 'Enim' never stands first in a sentence.

346. *Illative or Inferential Conjunctions* are:—

Igitur, ergo, . . . therefore, then.

Itaque, . . . and so, accordingly.

Idecirco, ideo, . . . on that account, therefore.

Quare, . . . on which account, wherefore.

EXERCISE 64.

347. Non placet Marco Antonio consulatus meus; at placuit Publio Servilio. Fecit idem Themistōcles; at Pericles idem non fecit. Si certum est* facere, facias; verum ne post conferas culpam in me. Non deterreor ab incepto, sed pudōre impedior. Aut hoc aut illud est: non autem hoc (est); ergo (346) illud (est). Absolūtus est Caius; mulctatus tamen pecuniā. Videtis nihil esse morti tam simile, quam somnum: atqui dormientium animi maxime declarant divinitatem suam.

* 'If you are determined.'

Exercise 64—continued.

In eâ re prudentiâ adjütus est; *nam*, quum devicisset hostes, summâ aequitate res constituit. Hac pugnâ nihil nobilior: nulla enim unquam tam exigua manus tantum exercitum devicit.

Magno* Atilio ea cunctatio stetit, *namque* filium intra paucos dies amîsit. Illi igitur duodëcim cum canibus venaticis exierunt. Aristides aequâlis fere fuit Themistocli: *itaque* cum eo de principatu contendit. Nemo ergo non miser (est)? Nihil labôras: *ideo* nihil habes. Intelligebant hæc Lacedæmonii: *quare* eos infirmissimos esse volebant.

Before doing any of the SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES, read over these twelve MEMORABILIA, or facts to be noted.

348. The Ablative Singular of all Adjectives in *-is*, and most of those which follow the third Declension, ends in *-i*, not in *-ē* (34).

349. What is apparently an English Substantive must often be translated by a Latin Adjective. Thus, 'a stone wall,' 'an iron chain,' 'an oak table.' Similarly, 'of' often = 'made of,' or 'belonging to.' Thus, 'a cup of gold,' 'men of England.'

350. 'How,' 'what,' qualifying Adjectives and Adverbs, are translated by *quam*. Similarly, 'such' by 'tam' or 'adeo.' Thus, *How* handsome he is! *What* small hands she has! He was *such*¹⁷ a coward that he ran away (189, 185).

351. 'Of' in such expressions as *hear of*, *talk of*, *think of*, is not a sign of the Genitive. Use the Prep. *dē*, 'concerning.'

352. Deponent Verbs cannot be used as Passives (157).

* 'Stare magno' (*pretio* understood), *to cost a man dear* (256).

353. The Relative Pronoun, though often omitted in English, is *never* omitted in Latin (168). It is often used instead of a Conjunction and a Personal or Demonstrative Pronoun (314).

354. Remember '*neque*' for *et non*, and '*nēve*,' or '*neu*' for *et nē* (194).

355. The measure of excess or defect is expressed by the *Ablative*. Thus, *multo major*; not *multum major* (275).

356. The English Participle in *-ing*, which is generally *Present* in meaning, has often a *Perfect* sense. Thus, '*Turning to the queen, he said*,' etc. Was this *after he had turned*, or, *while he was in the act of turning*? Always ask yourself a similar question. The sense will guide you.

357. Compare the following uses of '*to be*':—

It is pleasant <i>to be loved</i> ,	Jucundum est <i>amari</i> (116, 1).
He wishes <i>to be loved</i> ,	Vult <i>amari</i> (116, 3).
He is <i>to be feared</i> (i.e. must be, ought to be, feared),	<i>Metuendus est</i> (129).
He is <i>worthy</i> (deserves) <i>to be loved</i> ,	Dignus est <i>qui ametur</i> ³¹ (305).
He is <i>too lowly to be feared</i> ,	<i>Humilior est quam qui (ut) metuatur</i> ³⁰ (305).
The plan is <i>to be changed</i> (simple futurity),	Consilium <i>mutabitur</i> .
It is <i>to be found</i> in Britain,	In <i>Britanniā inveniri potest</i> , or <i>invenietur</i> .*

358. *Cum* (*quum*), 'when,' takes the Subjunctive Imperfect and Pluperfect (200).

When it means, 'although,' 'since,' 'whereas,' it *always* takes the Subjunctive.

359. The following words constantly occur, and often with very different meanings;—*as, but, for, that, to, what, with, without*. Always ask yourself what they really do mean before you attempt to translate them.

* The Gerundive would imply it '*must be found*.'

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES.

EXERCISE 65 (1-103).

There were two roads leading to Luceria, the one, along the coast of the sea, open but longer; the other (which was) shorter, through the Caudine Forks.

there were . . . leading. Omit | *coast, ora, ae, f.*
 'there.' | *Caudine Forks, Furculæ Cau-*
along, preter. | *dine.*

EXERCISE 66 (130-168).

The tree I planted is growing. The women, whose sons are killed, will grieve. You soldiers, who have fought bravely, shall have rewards. The books I gave you are *as good as possible.*¹⁹ There are some who think (306) we should use our weapons.

plant, sēro, sēvi, sātum. | *use, utor, with all.*
reward, præmium, n.

EXERCISE 67 (145-163).

Alexander, hearing that Darius, the king of the Persians, was preparing innumerable forces of soldiers, replied, 'One wolf does not fear many sheep.'

king, acc. (209). | *was preparing (163, note).*
Persian, Persa, ae. | *innumerable, innūmērus, a, um.*

EXERCISE 68 (165).

Xerxes, before the sea-fight in which he was conquered by Themistocles, had sent *four thousand armed men* to Delphi, to plunder²⁵ the temple of Apollo.

sea-fight, navāle præmium, n. | *an armed (man), armātus.*
Say, four thousands of. {App. | *plunder, diripere.*
XV, Obs.)

EXERCISE 69 (180—185).

About midnight word-was-brought that the enemy had started, that the camp was in flames. At the same time we were informed by deserters that the second and third legions were on the road, and would arrive at daybreak. The soldiers *were exhorted by Caius (157) against pursuing* the enemy; but so great was their ardour that they could not be restrained.

word was brought, 'it was an- | *on the road*, in itinēre.
 nounced' (206). | *deserter*, perfūga, æ.
to be in flames, ardēre. | *at daybreak*, primâ luce (211).
against pursuing, 'not to pursue.'

EXERCISE 70 (160—199).

It was well known that the third and tenth legions would return before night: but Cæsar, that the soldiers might not despair of aid, promised to send-forward reinforcements as soon as possible.¹⁹ The camp was so excellently fortified both by nature and by art, that no one feared that it would be taken-by-storm (285). *On the advice of a few lieutenants (341)*, Cæsar had put Caius over the works.

it was well known, constabat | *excellently*, egregie.
 (161). | *take-by-storm*, expugnāre.
to despair of, desperāre dē (abl.). | *put over*, præficio, -feci (240).

EXERCISE 71 (185—199).

In the same summer six ships were wrecked by a most heavy storm. So great was the violence of the wind and water, that one only escaped unhurt. *All the sailors²³ in the wrecked vessels perished*; for orders had been given (206) by the admiral *that no one should leave his ship*.

wrecked, 'broken.' | *unhurt*, 'safe.'
escape, evadēre, evāsi. | *admiral*, 'prefect of the fleet,'
only, solum (adv.). | (præfictus).
leave, exeo, ire, with *e* or *ex*.

EXERCISE 72 (215—229).

A certain little boy is said to have dreamt a wonderful dream. He saw (imperf.) a grove, and in it very many tables, where boys and girls were feasting. Suddenly an old man, like a doctor, seemed to be present; who *stretched-out his hand and (342) threatened them with*¹⁸ pills and medicines bitter to taste (140). Then (deinde) the old man led the little boy into a cave, where many men and women were walking, loaded with very heavy burdens, which they in-vain strove to shake-off. 'All these,' said he, 'once used to feast in the magic grove. As often as they ate too much food, a part was added to the burden *which they will always have to carry*. Do you not see that (they) all feel most acute pains, which they endeavour to conceal from the rest? (216). Do you wish to be like them?' Having thus spoken, he departed.

<i>little boy</i> , puerulus, i.	<i>care</i> , antrum, i, n.
<i>grove</i> , nēmūs, ḍōris, n.	<i>magic</i> , māgīcūs, a, um.
<i>feast</i> , ēpūlōr, -ārī.	<i>as often as</i> , quoties.
<i>stretch-out</i> , porrīgo, -rexi, -rectum.	<i>will — carried</i> , 'will be to-be-carried (Gerundive) by them.'
<i>pill</i> , pilūla, ae.	

EXERCISE 73 (216—228).

When two consuls, of whom the one was poor, *but* the other avaricious, were contending in the senate which of-the-two *ought to be sent* (129) into Spain *to wage war*,²⁵ Scipio being asked his opinion, said, 'Send neither; because the one has nothing, to the other nothing is sufficient.' *contend*, contendē.

ought to be sent, 'was meet to be sent.'

EXERCISE 74 (226).

A certain father came to Aristippus the philosopher, and asked him to instruct his son. When, however, he* had asked five hundred drachmæ *as his fee*, the father, deterred by the price, (which seemed too-great to an ignorant and avaricious man,) said, 'I can buy a slave *for so much*.' Then the philosopher said, 'Buy (one), and you will have two.'

instruct, eruditire. | *as his fee*, pro mercēde.

* Emphatic

EXERCISE 75 (229).

The testiness of old men has *some excuse*.¹⁴ The long dresses of our women stir too much dust: they have (their) fingers adorned with emeralds and diamonds; pearls they despise.

testiness, -mōrōsitas.
dress, *vestis*, is.
dust, *pulvis*, ēris.

emerald, smaragdus.
diamond, ādāmas, adamantis.
pearl, unio, onis.

EXERCISE 76 (225–229).

We see that the highest honours are often given to unworthy people. *How much time*¹⁴ we all lose! It is pleasant *whilst walking*¹ to converse with friends. The stag, coming out of the wood, was torn by dogs. It is the mark of a great mind to despise riches. He was setting out for the city of Rome. They are deliberating about setting out. We saw the soldiers setting out. The Belgæ were deliberating about sending ambassadors. Mācēnas goes to play: I (go) to sleep. Here may I be worshipped; here may I occupy temples with Jupiter. You will always be poor, if you are poor, ĀEmiliānus. Whilst walking he conversed *much*³ with me. I am going to walk with you.

EXERCISE 77 (228–314).

Zeuxis, the most illustrious of painters, had painted a boy carrying (some) bunches-of-grapes. *But* a bird having flown-up to *them*, 'I have painted the grapes better than the boy,' said Zeuxis; 'otherwise the bird would have been afraid of the boy' (308).

carry, gestare.
bunch of grapes, uva, æ.

fly up, advōlāre, avi.
otherwise, alioquin.

EXERCISE 78 (110–275).

For us, who love our country, exile is worse than death (270). *Leaving* home is bitter; how much worse is leaving country! (275) In this happy city we enjoy liberty; we are able to earn money, and to support our children. The exile will lose his liberty; he will be able to earn nothing; he and *his* will die of starvation (249,1).

Exercise 78—continued.

But if we must go from Rome into Scythia, O judges, command our wives and children to remain at home, that they may not die with us.

carn, querere. support, alere. his, sui (pl.).

EXERCISE 79 (240—244).

A kid, standing upon the roof of a house, began to revile (74) a wolf passing. To whom the wolf said, 'It is* not you, but the roof *that** reviles me.'—His father is envied. The son does not know that his father is envied. The father does not know that he is envied.

kid, hedus, i, m. upon, supra. roof, tectum, i, n.

EXERCISE 80 (240).

Our soldiers were so few that we did not dare to give battle; for we had heard that the enemy, in order to overpower us, had assembled all their allies. *That nothing*, however, might be wanting to the safety of the camp, the general ordered engines to be placed on the walls *to be worked by the recruits.*

gire balle, committere prelum. engine, tormentum. *work, exerceo (gerundive).*
overpower, superare. recruit, tiro, ònis.
that nothing (199).

EXERCISE 81 (240—244).

Accordingly there was a long and fierce battle. At nightfall messengers arrived to²⁵ inform Claudius that the cavalry had retreated to the top of the ridge. About two thousand soldiers survived that battle; and when they had marched the whole night they reached the camp in safety. The next day the soldiers could not be persuaded to leave the camp.

there was . . . battle. Impers. ridge, jugum, i, n.
inform, docere. in safety, 'safe.'
had retreated, se recepisse. leave, exēdēre, e. (Ex. 71.)

* 'It is,' 'it was' (followed by *who, that*), which add emphasis in English, are omitted in Latin.

EXERCISE 82 (244).

The lieutenants had been warned by the townspeople *against going* too far (99) to forage. The jungle was so thick that no one could distinguish an enemy lying hid there. Accordingly the men were commanded to remain within the camp and improve the fortifications. It was reported that Cæsar would arrive the next day and would bring reinforcements with him. Trebius they could hear nothing of.

against going (Ex. 69).

forage, pabulāri.

jungle, lustra, n. pl.

distinguish, cernēre.

improve, augēre.

reinforcements, subsidia, n. pl.

EXERCISE 83 (243—267).

The line of battle having been drawn up, Trebius exhorted his (men) to attack the enemy with all their might. 'I hope,' said he, 'that this battle will prove advantageous (243) to the cause of Rome. I have promised to bring back my soldiers not only safe, but also victorious. Fight to-day not only for (pro) your life, but also for your reputation. Even the armies of the Carthaginians have been *unable* to conquer you. Do not be conquered by barbarians.' Having heard these (words), the soldiers asked to be led against the enemy *as soon as possible*.¹⁹

draw up, instruēre, -struxi, -structum.

with all their might. Ex. 44, note.

cause of Rome, res Romana.

even . . . unable, 'not . . . even—have been able.'

Having heard these words, 'which things having been heard,' or, 'which when they had heard' (314).

EXERCISE 84 (240—277).

A fox, having been caught in a snare, [and] *having escaped* with the loss of his tail, thought that life was not worth-living. Accordingly, he assembled the foxes, and endeavoured to persuade them to cut-off their tails, *that* he might *the* more easily conceal his own disgrace. But one of them replied, 'If your tail had been safe, you would not have *given* us *that* advice'⁵ (212).

with the loss of. Use abl. abs. *worth-living* (gerundive), 'meet- to-be lived.'

cut off, abscindēre.

one, 'a certain one'; *of*, e.

give that advice, suadēre illud.

EXERCISE 85 (243-277).

A thief having offered meat to a dog, that, the dog being silent, he himself might the more easily enter the consul's house, the dog spoke thus; 'Do you wish me to be silent, that I may not be a protection (243) to my master? You are mistaken. For that sudden kindness of yours bids me to be on my guard lest you should injure my master through my fault' (248).

meat, cibus.

enter, intré (eo).

to be mistaken, errare.

sudden, repentinus.

kindness, benevolentia.

be on guard, cavere.

EXERCISE 86 (244-285).

He assembled the soldiers *and* (342) said that he was going to make an expedition into the territory of the Morini. This race had been persuaded to leave their original settlements, where they had dwelt *for* many years. A more powerful enemy Cæsar had never seen: and the soldiers were afraid *that* they would be conquered. But Cæsar, having exhorted them not to despair of success, promised to give battle *as soon as possible*.¹⁹

expedition, incursio, onis, f.

race, gens, gentis, f.

settlements, sēdes (pl.).

despair of. (Ex. 70.)

success, res secundæ (pl.).

give battle. (Ex. 80.)

EXERCISE 87 (234-289).

A dog by barking was hindering (some) bulls *from* enjoying their fodder. *But* one of (e) the bulls said to him, 'Are you not ashamed of such ill-nature, *seeing that* you (305) can neither eat the fodder yourself, nor permit those (to eat it) who can?'

fodder, pābūlum, i.

ill-nature, acerbitas, ētis, f.

EXERCISE 88 (271).

There are some who say that there are dwellings⁹ (206) in the moon, and that it is a land of many cities and mountains.—The wise man will more rightly be called (169) king than Tarquinius, who was able to rule neither

Exercise 88—continued.

himself nor his own (countrymen); more rightly (will he be called) master of the people than Sylla; more rightly rich than Croesus. Is it not better to be wise than (to be) rich? (160.)

‘There are—say.’ Vocabulary 51.

EXERCISE 89 (255—281).

A hungry grasshopper comes to (some) ants, and asks them to give him a morsel of food. To whom they replied, ‘You *ought to have got* it in summer.’ ‘I had no leisure,’ said the grasshopper. ‘What then were you doing?’ ‘I was devoting myself to singing,’ said she. Then they said, ‘If you sang in summer, you shall dance in winter’ (192).

grasshopper, cicāda, æ, f.
a morsel, paullūlum (229).
get, acquire, quærere.

I have leisure,* vacat mihi
(240).
devote myself, ‘pay attention to.’

EXERCISE 90 (292—296).

Is it a fact that the moon is never seen in that land, and that the sun never sets? How many are *there*? Tell me how many *there* are. ‘I,’ said Claudio, ‘have more money than you, *though* you are rich.’ ‘Pardon me, replied Caius, ‘I am richer than you, *since* I enjoy health’ (358).

it is a fact, constat (161).
set, occidere.
how many, quot.

there, not to be translated.
enjoy, -utor (254).
health, salus, salūtis, f.

EXERCISE 91 (299).

Having lived many years at Carthage, he returned to Cadiz. Would you rather live at Cadiz or at Alexandria? Gaul is divided into three parts, one of which *is-inhabited-by* the Belgæ, another by the Aquitāni, the third by those who are called Gauls.

inhabit, incōlo. Use the Passive Construction (84, 85).

* ‘I had no leisure’—‘there was not leisure to me.

EXERCISE 92 (288—302).

After many years the son of a certain king was journeying through that land ; to whom the old man related that a most beautiful palace lay hid beyond the thicket-of-thorns ; and that a royal virgin of unrivalled beauty was sleeping there with all her attendants. 'Many young men,' said he, 'have come, and have endeavoured to break through the thicket ; but all, having been entangled in the midst of the bushes, have perished by a most wretched death.' 'Why do you speak thus?' replied the young man. 'You will never deter me from striving to break through the thicket (288). Though you may be able to persuade others, you will not be able to persuade me to follow your advice.' Having thus spoken, he jumped into the midst of the bushes.

<i>journey, facere iter.</i>	<i>unrivalled, eximus, a, um.</i>
<i>palace, palatium, -i, n.</i>	<i>break through, perrumpere.</i>
<i>thicket of thorns, spinetum, i. n.</i>	<i>bush, dumus, i, m.</i>
<i>jump, insilio, ui.</i>	

EXERCISE 93 (240—305).

A certain frog, having set out from home, said that he was very skilled in all medicines, and was able to heal all diseases. *But* a fox answered him, 'Why do you give prescriptions to others, when you are not able to cure that limp of yours?' (305.)

<i>prescription, praeceptum, i, n.</i>	<i>limp, claudicatio, onis, f.</i>
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EXERCISE 94 (233—338).

Cotta, a man negligent about his affairs (233), could by no means be persuaded to use economy. His country-house abounded with gold, silver, pictures, (and) statues. He never saw a horse without buying it (288). At length, money failing him, he set out from home at midnight, without the knowledge of his friends,¹¹ and fled to the farthest parts of Gaul (337). But, although he confesses that he deserves to be blamed,⁵¹ I fear he will never repent of his folly (234, 285).

<i>economy, parsimonia, &c.</i>	<i>picture, tabella, &c.</i>
<i>country-house, villa, &c.</i>	<i>statue, signum, i.</i>

EXERCISE 95 (285-341).

An ass and a fox, having gone-out into the woods to hunt, met a lion. The fox, fearing that she would be killed, *set off* to the lion and (337) promised *to give up* the ass to him. When the ass, *under the guidance of the fox*, had fallen-down into a pit, the lion *turned* to the fox, 'I shall be able to enjoy the ass another day,' quoth he.

give up, trādo, -dīdi, -dītum.
pit, puteus, i, m.

| *turn* (311).
enjoy, potior, -īri (254).

EXERCISE 96 (296-342).

Do you wonder why I do not give you my books *though you ask me* so often? (332.) There is a strong reason. That you may not give your (books) to me.—I do not love thee, Sābīdius, nor can I say why. This only can I say, I do not love thee.—Lesbia, why do you swear that you were born *in Brutus' consulship*?¹¹ You lie, Lesbia, you were born *when Numa was king* (341). The features of the mind are more beautiful *than those of* the body (272).

strong, magnus.
reason, causa.

| *swear*, jurāre.
feature, lineamentum.

EXERCISE 97 (296).

Thales, being asked *whether* the deeds of men escaped-the-notice-of the gods, replied, 'Not even their thoughts.' *whether*, -nē (296). *deeds*, 'things done.'

| *escape-notice-of*, fallo (with acc.).
thoughts, cogitata, n. pl.

EXERCISE 98 (305-307, b)

Chabrias returned to Athens, *and did not stay* there longer than was necessary. For he was not willingly before the eyes of his countrymen, because he both lived (imperf.) expensively and indulged himself *too* bountifully *to*³⁰ be able to escape the envy of the common-people.

was necessary, fuit necesse.
countrymen, 'citizens.'
expensively, laute.

| *escape*, effugēre.
envy, invidia, æ.
common-people, vulgus, i.

EXERCISE 99 (302-314).

A bear was boasting that he was the most humane of all animals. 'I am so fond of men,' said he, 'that I do not willingly touch the carcases even of the dead.' But a fox having heard this, laughing said, 'Would that you would eat the dead, not the living!'

carcase, cadaver, ēris, n. | *living, vivus, a, um.*

EXERCISE 100 (305-314).

In choosing friends we should look for those who are endowed with constancy and virtue. Not all friends are worthy of friendship: and *history* warns us not to join friendships *too easily* (99). There have been some whom (306) their enemies have not been able to harm, while (autem) their friends have been able. A certain poet advises us to join ourselves with hooks of steel to those friends whom we have proved to be true. *And we should obey his advice* (314).

constancy, constantia, x, f. | *of steel, ferreus, a, um.*
history, 'authors' (auctor). | *prove, 'know,' cognoscere.*
his advice, 'him advising' (343).

EXERCISE 101 (305-314).

Antisthēnes used to exhort his pupils to *pay-attention* to philosophy. Few obeyed. Accordingly, being angry, he dismissed (them) all. Among them was Diogēnes. But when he, being inflamed by the desire of learning, *kept-constantly-coming* (74) to Antisthēnes, and would not go away, Antisthēnes at last threatened to *strike*⁶ his head with a stick which he was accustomed to carry in his hand. 'Strike,' said Diogēnes, 'if it pleases you. You will not find a stick so hard that you can drive me away *with it*' (305).

dismiss, dimitto, -misi. | *strike, percutio, -cussi, -cus-*
inflamed, incensus. | *sum.*
come-constantly, ventitare (L. P. | *stick, baculum, i.*
§ 71). | *carry, gestare.*
that—with it, 'with which you may be able . . .' (305).